

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1887.

The Week.

THE Springfield *Republican* draws attention to the agricultural industry of New England, and its relation to the Inter-State Commerce Law, showing how the Eastern farmer has been compelled to abandon one crop after another by low freights from the West and South, until agricultural land has ceased to have any value as such. It instances a rich valley in Vermont, in the town of Ludlow, where twelve farms have gone out of cultivation. One of the petitions to the last Legislature was that anybody who would occupy these farms might be exempted from taxation for a term of years. The total agricultural wealth of New England declined five per cent. in the decade 1870-80. The long and short-haul clause, the *Republican* thinks, will have the effect, if properly enforced, to arrest this decline of agricultural prosperity in New England, and to give the Eastern farmer a chance to make a living off his land. We wonder that the state of things described by the *Republican* has never arrested the attention of Mr. Henry George, the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and the other philosophers who find all the ills of society in the private ownership of land, and who would cure them by taxing land up to its full rental value. Why do they not organize a small colony by way of example, and settle on these twelve farms in Ludlow, Vermont, which have been abandoned by their grasping, blood-sucking owners? They can have the land rent free, and even if the Legislature should not exempt them from all taxation, they would have the satisfaction of knowing that they were solving for future generations the great problem of human misery.

The usefulness of the Inter-State Commerce Act as an inter-State protective tariff is recognized by the *State Register* of Des Moines, Ia., which publishes an article of two columns under the general heading "Stand by Our Own State," with nine sub-heads, all in the approved protectionist jargon, urging the patriotic citizens of Iowa to insist stoutly that the law be maintained in the interest of home manufacturers. Chicago, St. Louis, and New York are pointed out by the *Register* as the great monopolists and oppressors, whose undue facilities in shipping goods have inundated Iowa heretofore, and kept her from developing herself as a manufacturing and wholesaling State. Under the long and short-haul clause the *Register* looks forward to the time when "there will not be a bushel of grain or food product of any kind shipped out of the State," since it will all be wanted to feed manufacturing operatives at home. This will be the realization in Iowa of Mr. Wm. Walter Phelps's dream, but what will happen to the manufacturers of New Jersey? Where will be the market for their goods? On the other hand, we are privately informed that the Commerce Law has led to a good deal of inquiry abroad for certain

grades of iron, called "softeners," that have been supplied to the Atlantic seaboard from the interior of this country at very low rates of freight. Under the long and short-haul clause these rates can no longer be given. So the Eastern manufacturer is looking to England for "softeners" to be used in general foundry work and light hardware in connection with the tougher domestic irons. We shall probably hear from the Iron and Steel Association on this subject before long.

The Prohibition campaign which has just opened in Texas, and which culminates in an election on August 4, to decide whether the Constitution shall be amended so as to forbid the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, is not only interesting in itself, but must prove in the nature of a revelation to most people at the North. The Northern idea of Texas has too often been that of a community given over to whiskey and ignorance. It is therefore a great surprise to the average reader to find that so many leading members of the dominant party, including United States Senator Reagan, are outspoken in favor of the amendment that its opponents are evidently alarmed over the danger of its adoption. The current Northern idea about the condition of education in Texas is equally at fault. A New Hampshire paper, for example, in commenting upon the large school attendance reported in Texas, remarks: "The term 'attending school' means in Texas going to school for a few days or weeks in a year, while in New England it means going the year-round, with the exception of a few vacations." The truth is, as the latest reports of the Superintendents of Instruction in the two States show, that the average length of the school year in the various counties of New Hampshire is but 101 days, while in the various counties of Texas it is 110 days. Texas already has a decided sprinkling of Yankees in her population, nearly a thousand natives of Maine alone being found in the State in 1880; and the New England idea about common schools is so generally accepted that the last census showed a smaller percentage of illiteracy than in any other Southern State. It would be odd if she should also accept the Down East idea about prohibition, regarding which the suggestion of a Maine paper, the *Portland Advertiser*, appears quite to the point: "If the law cannot be enforced in Maine, it is difficult to see how it could be carried out any better in a State of the vast area and sparse population of Texas."

Louisiana is the latest Southern State to be attacked by the Prohibitionists, and no State stands in greater need of temperance work. Official figures which were cited at a meeting of Prohibitionists in New Orleans the other day make a most disgraceful showing. At the date of the last national census Louisiana had 939,946 inhabitants, which her moderate growth since 1880 has probably increased to a million now, while the much more rapid growth of Texas has brought her 1,591,749 of 1880 up to two mil-

lions now. Yet the last report of the Internal Revenue Bureau shows that in Louisiana 5,659 persons hold United States licenses for the liquor traffic, against only 3,292 in Texas; in other words, with half the population of Texas, Louisiana has 70 per cent. more liquor-dealers. This is only one of many illustrations of the demoralizing effects of the lottery system which Louisiana fosters, and which, of course, extends its ramifications into the liquor business. There is something really appalling about the consequences of this lottery system. A recent report indicated that illiteracy is on the increase in Louisiana, and the reason is simply because the political ring which controls the State refuses to appropriate money enough to maintain decent schools. Florida had less than one-fifth the valuation of Louisiana in 1880, and yet last year Florida expended \$400,000 upon her schools, and Louisiana only \$450,000. The truth is, that the State is to-day really retrograding in all that makes a community civilized. There are happily some signs that respectable people are becoming aroused to the disgrace of the situation, and there is talk in New Orleans of a determined movement to overthrow the ring, but it is firmly entrenched, with the lottery infamy actually embodied in the Constitution of the State, and the fight will be a long and hard one.

The fourth annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois discusses the question of convict labor to the extent of 142 pages. The messages and public deliverances of the Hon. David B. Hill on the labor question may contain more cant to the square inch, but this report contains more square inches than all of Gov. Hill's speeches and messages together, and must be awarded the highest marking in any competitive examination in this department of scholarship. "*The labor organizations do not ask that convicts be kept in idleness,*" say these Commissioners with all the gravity of italics. "They do ask," the report continues, "that penal institutions be so conducted as to reduce competition with free industries to a minimum." How this is to be done it is the high privilege of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois to have discovered. Their plan is to discard all existing systems, including the State-account system in so far as this involves the use of machinery, and to employ convicts on hand labor exclusively, but not such hand labor as competes with hand labor outside of the prisons. The plan is, for example, to employ a certain number of convicts in making barrels by hand exclusively, as against barrels made in part by machinery outside, and another lot in making shoes in the old-fashioned way, and so on. The advantage of this arrangement is, that when the convict has served his time out he will be a thorough workman, and not a mere manager of a machine. He will be no superficial workman. He will know all the points of a good barrel or of a good shoe. He will be in some sort a master mechanic, capable of taking the lead in his calling. Thus the penal institutions of the State will become a kind of

normal school. The only objection to the plan from the standpoint of Labor would seem to be, that the prisons, by imparting a superior instruction, would furnish too much competition when the convicts have served their time out. This might be counteracted, however, by treating them as "scabs," and striking whenever any of them should get any honest employment.

The public-account system was tried in Illinois during four years 1867-71, and resulted in a loss to the State of \$314,212, even with the help of machinery. This was the sum paid by honest labor to stop the clamors of Labor demagogues. Then the contract system was adopted, and the Joliet penitentiary became at once self-supporting, and has continued so to the present time. But the Legislature two years ago submitted a Constitutional amendment to the people abolishing the contract system, and the labor demagogues prevailed upon both political parties to print their tickets with affirmative votes only, instead of affirmative and negative, as the Constitution itself contemplates and requires. In this way the amendment was ratified. The existing contracts are now expiring, and it is necessary to return to the public-account system in some form. To decide upon the form, the Board of Commissioners have made this remarkable investigation and report. We commend it to the Legislature of New York as worthy of their profound study before they make any more appropriations for machinery.

The news that Consul Lewis promptly upon his arrival had liberated the poor wretches who were languishing in the prisons of Tangier under trumped-up charges preferred by protégés of the late Consul, falsely claiming to be American citizens, is very gratifying. All accounts which we had given of the loathsomeness of the dungeons, the piteous sufferings of the debtors, and the widespread deception of the usurers who claimed and obtained consular protection, have been sustained by the recent despatches. But the most gratifying piece of news is the last, which speaks of the Consul's great unpopularity. This indicates more clearly than any detailed report of reforms could indicate, how thoroughly Mr. Lewis is breaking up the infamous system which so long has disgraced the Government of Morocco and the countries whose representatives have countenanced it. This being the case, we should love him for the enemies he has made, and give him all possible support. Without this support, however courageous he may be, his efforts to abolish the abuses will prove abortive. It must be remembered that those who will be injured by the destruction of these consular collecting agencies are the powerful and wealthy, and that those who are sought to be relieved from their oppression are such feeble folk, are so downtrodden and spiritless, that no active, grateful assistance can be expected from them. The former class, we have no doubt, will spread with great assiduity stories of the Consul's over-officious zeal, and endeavor to make it appear that he is an irresponsible crank. The former Consul is, we learn, still in Tangier. He has, of course, immense

"influence," and he has every motive to use it to discredit his successor, who, in exposing the iniquitous practices which he found prevailing, must needs cover him with confusion. Mr. Bayard has one clear duty to perform as respects the Tangier Consulate, and we believe that he will perform it. It is either to abolish it at once, or to sustain with all the force at his command the efforts of a strong, determined agent to cleanse it.

The practice, authorized by the Consolidation Act, of calling the heads of the various city departments together to compare views and make suggestions touching the management of city business, has never borne much fruit until now. Under Mayor Hewitt it is really resulting in the production of something like a genuine "Common Council"—that is, an assemblage of responsible men, thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the city, and desirous, as far as human nature will permit, of promoting its welfare. An approach to this was made when it was found that the elected "legislative branch" of the city government could not be safely intrusted with the control of the taxes, and the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, and President of the Board of Aldermen were made into "the Board of Apportionment," and intrusted with complete care of the city expenses—that is, with the duty of deciding how much city revenue should be raised over and above the fixed charges, and in what manner it should be spent. It is a curious fact that very few people outside New York know that the Board of Aldermen have absolutely nothing to do with the raising or spending of the city revenues, beyond the power of criticising, if they choose, the estimates of the Board of Apportionment. In fact, we believe a large proportion of the citizens of New York are equally ignorant of this interesting anomaly. We doubt if there is anything quite like it in any other large cities. The nearest approach to it is perhaps to be found in Paris, where the Municipal Council deal with the taxes, but the Prefect of the Department possesses an absolute veto on their votes.

It is in New York partly the result of the election of Aldermen by small districts, and partly of the subordination of municipal to State and national politics. Out of these two things what is called the "Aldermanic business" grew up—that is, the practice of considering a place in the legislative branch simply a chance for a good worker in State or national politics to make some money in any way that offered itself. To allow such a body to raise the revenues of a great commercial capital was clearly out of the question. So, after the State Legislature was induced to relinquish the privilege of approving of the city tax levy, the work was handed over to the Board of Apportionment as at present constituted. Some of its members are elected, to be sure, but they are, as the Board of Aldermen ought always to have been, elected on a general ticket, and it is composed of men whose sense of responsibility is constantly quickened by the

daily performance of very important administrative work. The Board of Apportionment undoubtedly contains the germ of what a reformed city government ought to be. The direction in which the process of evolution should go on is shown in the meetings of what is now called "the Mayor's Cabinet," composed of the various heads of departments, which are held at his office every week or so.

"A long-felt want" has been again supplied. Since the tornado became recognized as a Western institution, some insurance companies have begun to extend their business so as to cover risks of this sort, and a Burlington (Iowa) corporation some months ago offered a \$200 prize for the best design for a tornado cave. No less than 121 competitors appeared, and the award has been made to Lieut. Finley of the United States Signal Service at Washington, who is considered the leading "tornado sharp" in the country. The Burlington *Hawkeye* publishes sketches of the cave from various points of view, with estimates of its cost, which vary from \$154 to \$345, according as it is to be used independently of any building or is connected with a house having a cellar. The *Hawkeye* also publishes seventeen "hints" as to the location, construction, and equipment of a tornado cave, like the suggestion that "during the season when tornadoes are most likely to occur, the cave should be provided with all things necessary to place it in readiness for occupation at any moment of the night or day." A glance at the pictures and text of the article gives one a vivid idea of the perils of life in what may be called the tornado zone.

The "vestibule train" brought out by the Pullman Company is a remarkable advance in the appliances of railway travel, but its chief merit is not in the soft seats and beds, nor in the plush upholstery, the mirror-like woodwork, the library, the barber's room, nor even in the vestibule feature, which gives to a whole train the appearance of a suite of apartments having no connection with the outside world. These features merely carry preëxisting art to a little higher range, but do not essentially change it. The chief value of the improvement consists in the practical consolidation of the whole train into one piece, so that, when no separation of the several cars is necessary, they shall move as a single elongated car, and so that when any separation is necessary, as in going around short curves, there shall be no more than is necessary and the whole shall come together again automatically. This is accomplished by extending the principle of the tight platform to the whole front of the car, including the roof, by means of a steel plate in the shape of an ox-bow, backed by steel springs. The steel plate serves also as a further and effectual preventive of "telescoping" in case of collision. Indeed, it is impossible that one of these cars should be telescoped by any blow short of annihilation. The joining together of all the cars as one piece of course minimizes the lateral motion of each car by distributing it along the whole train.

The Irish "outrages" are playing precisely the same part in British politics to day which

the Southern outrages for some years played in American politics. They furnish precisely the same kind of reason for keeping the Tories in power which the Southern outrages used to furnish for keeping the Republicans in power. What the Tories have done or can or will do to prevent outrages in Ireland, does not appear, any more than what the Republicans did or could do to prevent outrages at the South. The Tories, therefore, ask to be kept in power as a sign that Englishmen abhor outrages, just as the Republicans asked to be kept in power as a sign that the Northern people abhorred outrages. The air in England is full, too, of terrible stories of what the Irish would do if they were let alone, in the way of plots against the empire, and schemes for the persecution of minorities, just as the air here used to be full of stories about the capers the ex-rebels would cut if the Republican party went out of power. Moreover, a large portion of the Irish outrages are reported in the form of "anecdotes," as Mr. Gladstone said, instead of statistics, just as the Southern outrages here were largely "stories" sent to the newspapers. In England, too, the names of the victims of the outrages and of the localities in which they occurred are frequently withheld in order to prevent fresh and more dreadful cruelties. In like manner, the names of the authors of the Southern "stories" were withheld, lest they should be made to suffer for blabbing. In both cases undoubtedly there were and are outrages, but if outrages once get into party politics, it is folly to prefer one party over another on account of them. If it once be made clearly to appear that capital can be made out of them, the supply becomes unlimited, and any attempt to distinguish the real from the sham becomes useless. In one of the recent debates in the House of Commons no less a person than the Irish Attorney-General, by way of showing the timidity or unfairness of Irish juries, told of one jury's acquitting a "moonlighter" on the spot, though he offered no evidence in his defence. It turned out on inquiry that the judge had directed an acquittal, owing to the nothingness of the case for the prosecution, without calling on the prisoner's counsel to produce his witnesses.

Some twenty years ago England was thrown into a state of agitation by a discussion started by Prof. Jevons regarding the probable duration of her coal supply. All the existing surveys of the coal measures were overhauled, the opinions of all the geologists were collected, and the most careful estimates of the present rate of consumption and the annual increment of consumption collated. As is usual in cases where the data are largely conjectural, the conclusions reached were widely variant, some authorities putting the duration of the effective coal supply as low as 250 years, and others as high as 800 years. By effective supply was meant such a supply as would preserve to England her superiority as a manufacturing and commercial power. Many remedies for the apprehended exhaustion of coal were suggested, such as greater economy in its use, the prohibition of exportation, the employment of tidal power, etc. Mr. Gladstone made the wise suggestion that whether

the duration of the coal supply should be greater or less, and whether any substitute for coal should be discovered or not, the period of its duration should be employed as far as possible in paying off the national debt. He was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he carried his idea into effect. The revival of the sinking fund was due chiefly to his influence. It was to be expected, therefore, that when Mr. Goschen's budget proposed to reduce the sinking fund from £7,000,000 to £5,000,000 in order to save the payers of the income tax a penny in the pound, Mr. Gladstone would oppose it. The speech which he made in the House of Commons on Monday seems to have been tentative, rather a warning against an erroneous policy than an attack on the Government. If Mr. Goschen persists in his plan, as he probably will, we may look for an important debate, in which Mr. Gladstone's unrivalled abilities as a financier will show to the best advantage.

The obscurity which has surrounded the origin of the British quarrel with the Republic of Hayti is not surprising when one sees the facts. It appears that in 1870 an English widow named Maunders got a concession from the Haytian Government, permitting her to exploit the valuable forests of a small island, called Tortoise Island, in return for a fixed rent. She exploited the forests successfully enough, but she never paid her rent, and was accordingly sued for it before the Haytian courts, and her concession withdrawn. She thereupon fled to Jamaica, and claimed damages through her own Government to the amount of \$710,000, and the British Minister backed up her claim, and, it is said, has even threatened to seize the island as security. The Haytians produced a provision of the Maunders contract that, in case of dispute, recourse should be had to arbitration, and on this proposed to refer the matter to the French Court of Cassation. On this offer being declined, they offered to leave it to President Grévy, but Mrs. Maunders rejected this also. The negotiations have thus far been in the hands of the Minister, Mr. Clement Hill, but it is not believed that the home Government will support his pretensions to the full extent. It would be a monstrous violation of international usage to give the Widow Maunders the use of the British Navy to enable her to resist the decree of the courts of a friendly, even if insignificant, power.

The French Republic grows wiser as she advances in years, and more moderate in her international temper as she gains in strength. At no time since the peace of 1871 had France less reason to be afraid of Germany than now—such is the relative condition of her army and armaments—and at no time has she exhibited such calmness of demeanor on provocation as she shows now at the insult offered to her feelings and dignity in the Schnabelé affair. The Government acts with prudence, the press, with few exceptions, advises coolness, and the people follow the advice. It will probably turn out that Bismarck intended neither to provoke war nor to wound the honor of the Republic—in order to revenge the affront suffered at the late elections in Alsace-Lorraine—and that there was no breach of

international propriety either; and everybody will be the gainer by tranquilly waiting for diplomatic explanations, which ill-tempered demonstrations would have either prevented or rendered less satisfactory. On many occasions the German Chancellor has proved that he can act like a lion at the beginning of an imbroglio, and like a lamb at the end of it. The Carolinas affair is a striking instance. It does not always clearly appear, even when everything is quieted down, what the terrifying roar was intended for, but the nations, and among them France, have learned that it is more often a harmless reminder of lordly power than an expression of a desire for fresh prey. It is, in fact, time that the notion to which Prince Meshtcherski, in his *Grazhdanin*, lately gave such loud utterance, that Bismarck is a kind of bloodthirsty Attila or Timour, ready to devour nation after nation, was given up completely. Sixteen years have elapsed since the Treaty of Frankfurt ended Germany's grapple with France, and many have been the complications in European affairs, but in none of them has Bismarck sacrificed "a single Pomeranian grenadier." And he has in the meanwhile reached the age of seventy-two, an age at which even warriors think fondly of living and dying in peace.

The organ of the Mexican Government has spoken at last on the absorbing question of reelection, but in such tones as not to relieve at all the strain and uncertainty of the political situation. The Opposition papers have for weeks been vehemently interrogating the *Diario*, though without drawing its fire. They have now succeeded, however, and the result is to leave the *Diario* in a mortifying position. It loftily replied to that part of the press which charged Gen. Diaz with a lack of frankness in not having referred to the matter of the Presidential succession in his recent message, by saying that the whole affair was in the hands of Congress, and that it would not be dignified for the President to express himself upon it. To which the opposition journals have retorted, in the first place, by pointing to the action of President Blanco of Venezuela, who recently repudiated a movement to amend the Constitution of his country so as to give him a second term; and further, and triumphantly, by adducing the action and words of Diaz himself in 1879. In that year the Legislature of the State of Morelos proposed the same constitutional amendment which is now urged, and the President, in his message to the Congress of the time, explicitly denounced the project, and furthermore said, in so many words: "I solemnly declare that I will never be a candidate for reelection, even if this were not forbidden by our Constitution, since I will always be a champion of the principles upon which the revolution of Tuxtepec [his own revolution of '76] was based." In a country where Talleyrand was not the great political oracle that he is in Mexico, the unearthing of this utterance of Gen. Diaz would put an end to the whole question; it has not done so there, however, nor will it do so. Nor is the matter settled by Gen. Diaz's declaration on Saturday that he is not a candidate for another term.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, April 20, to TUESDAY, April 26, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President on April 21 appointed Edward F. Bingham of Ohio to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in place of the late Chief-Justice Cartter. Judge Bingham has for fifteen years been Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Columbus District, and in 1881 was the Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Judge of the State.

There has been much talk in political circles for a week about the probability of President Cleveland's renomination. Mr. George William Curtis said in an interview published in the *Evening Post* on April 22: "There is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland is a great deal more popular now than he was in 1884. The only chance of salvation for the Democratic party is to nominate him. Unless they do so, I think their chances will be nil."

The Inter-State Commerce Commission on April 22 made an order suspending the long and short-haul section of the law for seventy-five days, subject to revocation, and with a proviso that intermediate rates shall not be raised above those in force on April 20, for the benefit of the Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and St. Louis and San Francisco Railway lines. The monotony of the early petitions for the suspension of this clause was broken on the same day by the receipt of petitions from manufacturers in San Francisco asking for the enforcement of the whole law. The Commissioners on April 25 left Washington to hold sessions in the chief Southern cities.

The Prohibition campaign in Texas is so earnestly conducted that the National Protective Association of Distillers and Wholesale Liquor-Dealers have thought it worth their attention. At a meeting of the Association at Cincinnati on April 21, it is reported a large sum of money was raised to aid the anti-Prohibitionists.

The Chickasaw Indians have had a claim against the United States for more than \$600,000 with interest for improper disbursements of Chickasaw funds held in trust by the United States. The case arose from the transfer of the tribe in 1837 and succeeding years from Mississippi to the Indian Territory, and involved a decision upon the legality, under treaty stipulations, of payments made in aid of the emigration. The Court of Claims decided April 25 that the Indians should have credit on their accounts for the sum of \$240,168.58.

A plan has been formed by prominent citizens of St. Paul, Minn., to celebrate on July 4 the centennial of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 organizing the territory northwest of the Ohio River. The intention is to invite, among other distinguished people, the Governors of all the States included in the original Northwest Territory.

A bill has passed the New York Legislature to permit Hong Yen Chang, a Chinaman, to be admitted to the bar.

The trial of Jacob Sharp, against whom twenty-one indictments have been brought for giving bribes to the New York Aldermen of 1884 to grant the franchise for the Broadway Railroad, has been set for May 11.

James H. Hamlin and Henry Heintzerting, judges at the last election in Baltimore, have been found guilty of permitting fraudulent ballots to be put in the box, and of certifying before the Grand Jury that the election was conducted legally.

A letter, which is considered genuine in Chicago, has been received there from Rudolph Schnaubelt, the Anarchist, who, it is thought, threw the bomb at the Haymarket massacre of policemen. It is dated "Christiania, Norway, March, 1887." It is supposed that he reached Norway by way of China.

The Red International Association, a Socialistic organization of the West, has caused it to be announced through one of its organs that it will instigate a "general uprising" in 1889 to seize the Government of the United States and to establish society on a Socialistic basis.

The familiar tactics of the labor organizations have again been pronounced unconstitutional, this time by the Supreme Court of Vermont. A decision was handed down April 26, in the case of the Ryegate stonecutters' conspiracy, growing out of the attempt of the workmen to prevent the employment of other workmen and to deter them from working by denouncing them as "scabs" and threatening to make them publicly odious as such, that a conspiracy among workmen to prevent others from working or being hired is a crime at common law, and punishable under the statutes of the State.

This year's edition of 'Rowell's Newspaper Directory' shows that the number of papers published in the United States, Territories (including Alaska), and Canada is 15,420, an increase of 581 in one year. In Kansas the increase in number is 89, in Nebraska 64, in Pennsylvania 35, in Ohio 30. Pennsylvania shows the largest increase in dailies, 17; Kansas in weeklies, 81; and New York in monthlies, 42. Seven States show a decrease, the most prominent instances being New Hampshire and Virginia, 6 each.

Two women, sisters, have been arrested in this city for making counterfeit silver dollars. They were not assisted in the work by any male accomplices.

Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore, the only daughter of the late John W. Garrett, has offered to give the Johns Hopkins University permanently the annual sum of \$35,000 to sustain a scientific school, if, according to her father's wishes, the institution be removed to Clifton, the country seat of the founder, the late Johns Hopkins.

A year ago the firm of Norton Brothers of Chicago adopted a profit-sharing system with their employees who should work at least six months, and should not go out of their employment without the firm's consent, and should not be dismissed for good cause. On April 21 the firm divided \$13,275 among the 250 employees, every one receiving nearly 7 3/4 per cent. on his earnings. John Mundell & Co., manufacturers of shoes in Philadelphia, who employ about 500 persons, are maturing a somewhat similar plan.

Queen Kapiolani of the Hawaiian Kingdom arrived with her suite at San Francisco April 20, on her way to London, to be present at Queen Victoria's jubilee celebration in June. The royal party will visit Washington, and, before returning to Honolulu, they will see the principal cities of the world. Simultaneously Prince Leopold of Prussia and Prince Louis Esterhazy of Austria were in San Francisco, having arrived from Asia on their tour around the world.

A statue of John C. Calhoun was unveiled at Charleston, S. C., April 26, with impressive ceremonies. Secretary Lamar delivered an oration.

The Logan memorial fund, raised by private subscriptions, to be given to Mrs. John A. Logan, amounts to nearly \$63,000, and the custodian has prepared a report to the subscribers.

Services in memory of the late ex-President Arthur were conducted in the Capitol at Albany April 20. Ex-Attorney-General Brewster and Mr. Chauncey M. Depew delivered orations.

Lieut. John W. Danenhower of the navy committed suicide, in a period of despondency, at Annapolis April 20. It was he who was in command of the whaleboat which contained the only part of the crew of the *Jeannette* that survived the Arctic expedition under Commander De Long. James H. Marr, chief clerk to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, died April 25. He had served nearly fifty-six years

continuously in the Post-office Department. He entered it during the Administration of President Jackson, and had served under twenty-six Postmasters-General. In 1881 Congress increased the salary of his office \$500 per annum during his incumbency.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, introduced the budget in the House of Commons on April 21. Last year the revenues of the Government amounted to about £90,000,000, and the expenses to nearly the same sum. There has been a saving of £263,000 in the army estimates, and of £347,000 in the estimates for the civil service. The revenue from taxes on alcoholic liquors had decreased £190,000, that from the beer tax had increased £45,000, that from the wine taxes had fallen off £93,000, and that from the tax on tea had largely increased. Sir William Harcourt had estimated that the surplus for the year would be £259,000, while it really reached £776,000. The budget estimates the revenue for the coming year at £91,155,000, and the expenditures at £90,180,000. It is proposed to raise £100,000 by charging 10s. transfer duty on each 100 debentures of stock, which has hitherto almost escaped duty. To clear the budget of local loans, it is intended to cancel £37,000,000 of other portions of the public debt and create the same amount of local loan stock, charging the local loan budget with an annuity of £100,000. It is also proposed to take 1d. per £1 off the income tax, and 4d. per £1 off the tobacco tax, and to reduce the taxation on marine policies. Many of the proposals in the budget, notably those relating to national-debt charges, will be vigorously opposed in the House of Commons.

On the 26th Mr. Gladstone criticised the budget, contending that its main proposals were at variance with sound financial principles. The proposals to change stamp duties would facilitate business upon local loans. He would give no unfavorable opinion, except to say that the concurrent creation of new per cent. stock would be a great disadvantage. Regarding the tobacco duty, it was easier to reduce it than to get rid of it. The manufacturers of tobacco would certainly be benefited, but the reduction would never reach the consumer. The reduction of the income tax was against sound financial principles, because such a reduction should arise from a rigid system of public economy, not at the expense of the sinking fund. The House had been asked to reduce the fund from £7,000,000 to £5,000,000. Serious reflection could not warrant a proceeding so opposed to the traditions, so contrary to the interests of the British nation. Lord Randolph Churchill also criticised the budget, and Mr. Goschen defended it.

Mr. Gladstone has written that he attaches very high value to the manifestations of American sympathy with the Irish people in the crisis created by the causeless, insulting, and insidious bill at present before Parliament, and has asked that an endeavor be made to present some estimate of the aggregate numbers of persons by whom recent meetings in America to express sympathy with Ireland have been attended, and especially an estimate of the numbers of Governors, Mayors, Senators, Representatives, clergymen, and other official or highly responsible persons by whom such meetings have been countenanced. Mr. Fitzgerald, the President of the American Branch of the Land League, is making an effort to collect this information.

Continued expressions have been reported daily of the popular disapproval in the United Kingdom of the Coercion Bill, and many of the leaders of both parties have found occasions for more speeches. Lord Salisbury, in an address before the Primrose League on the sixth anniversary of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, said the hollow agitation carried on during the Easter holidays by the Opposition had failed, and that the Government's cause was the country's. Mr. Gladstone's imagination deceived

him when he attempted to prove that his party's prospects were very bright. He criticised the Liberals for association with men with blood-stained hands and for dependence on murderous organizations. Mr. John Morley, addressing an audience at Wolverhampton, declared that no other great leader than Gladstone had ever launched a great issue or fought for a great cause with a spirit so entirely forgetful of its own personality, and so entirely shutting out the mean and ignoble considerations which seemed to affect ignoble minds. Sir William Harcourt, in a speech at East London, endorsed Earl Spencer's recent assertion that there was no evidence which showed that the Parnellites had ever associated with criminals. He said that, in view of Mr. Parnell's denial of the accusations made against him, it remained for his accusers to substantiate their charges. Mr. Gladstone has written that he does not desire a general election to Parliament until the English mind is as ripe on the Irish question as the Welsh and Scotch minds are, but that time is rapidly advancing. "Anyhow," he says, "I am prepared to face anything to defeat coercion. I continue to hope for much from vigorous action on the part of the constituencies whose representatives in Parliament have the decisive votes on the issue."

Of the 203 amendments to the Crimes Bill, the Parnellites have contributed 88, Gladstonians 69, Conservatives 38, and Unionists 8. It is thought that 100 more amendments will be added before the final vote on the bill is taken.

John Bright, advocating a continuance of free trade in England, has written a letter in which he says that the reason other nations maintain high tariffs is, that those who are protected are an organized army, while the consumers are merely a mob. The United States, under a system of protection, he declares, are burdened with a large surplus revenue, yet refuse to lessen duties, thus promoting a system of corruption unequalled in any other country.

It was published in London on April 20 that Lord Salisbury had offered to the United States Government to revert to the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty without compensation. No statement concerning such a despatch has been made by Secretary Bayard. The London *Times's* comment is that the offer is "generous, almost Quixotic." "To do more," it says, "would be weakness."

A "multicycle" for military use has been invented and constructed, and is soon to be tested at Aldershot, England. It is a vehicle, shaped like a long racing boat, on which a dozen soldiers can sit in single file and propel it at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, and can draw eight baggage wagons after them. It is steered by one man, will travel over rough roads, and turns in less space than an ordinary hansom. It is an English invention and is not to be offered abroad.

The English racing cutter *Thistle*, which is to come to America to compete for the *America's* cup, was launched April 26 on the Clyde.

The Government's Ecclesiastical Bill, having passed the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, was the subject of a warm debate in the Lower House. National-Liberal leaders spoke against it, and on the 21st Prince Bismarck spoke in favor of it for more than an hour, declaring that the bill must be accepted in the shape in which it passed the Upper House, as had been agreed upon between Prussia and the Vatican, because peace with the Church was desirable both for internal and external reasons. In conclusion he said that if the bill was not accepted unchanged, he must resign, so far as his authority in Prussia was concerned. The bill passed the Lower House April 26, on the second reading, in the form in which the Upper House approved it. The German Government has introduced a bill in the Reichstag for a loan of 172,000,000 marks for the completion of the army equipment.

The *Volks-Zeitung* (Berlin) brought an action for libel against Prince Bismarck for an attack

upon that paper made by him in a speech in the Reichstag, and the court has decided that it has no jurisdiction in the matter, as the Prince, being a German general, is amenable only to a military tribunal.

An official report on German emigration presented to the Reichstag shows that the number of emigrants from Germany who passed through Hamburg, Bremen, and Stettin during the year 1886 was 66,671, a decrease of 22,000 from the previous year. The emigration from Austria-Hungary, Russia, Sweden, and Norway through the same ports in 1886 was largely in excess of that of 1885. Most of the German emigrants were from the farming districts of Prussia.

Many Polish peasants, possessors of small estates, are emigrating from Posen and western Prussia to the United States; and a movement to America of Fins is reported.

It was reported from Rome by way of London on April 21 that the Vatican is renewing its efforts to induce the Rev. Dr. McGlynn of New York to go to Rome, and that the Pope's decision of the controversy about the Church's attitude to the Knights of Labor has displeased many of the reactionary Cardinals, who have signed a remonstrance addressed to the Holy See, maintaining that the Knights' organization contains all the elements of Socialism, and that the case ought to be reconsidered. The Pope has ordered the Catholic press to avoid discussion of the matter.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies April 25 Gen. Viale, Minister of War, on the passage of the bill calling out 17,000 reserves for active service, announced that fresh reinforcements were required for the Massowah garrison. It is stated that 32,000,000 francs will be required to meet the extra military expenditures.

On April 21 a French commissary named Schnaebelé, who was stationed at Pagny-sur-Moselle, was arrested by German police and imprisoned at Metz. This incident has ever since been the absorbing topic of discussion in Europe, and the French and German Governments are conducting correspondence, and their Ministers are holding conferences about it. Cabinet councils have been held at both capitals. On April 26 a long despatch was received at Paris from M. Herbet, the French Ambassador at Berlin, describing an interview he had had with Count Herbert Bismarck, the German Foreign Minister, and it was reported that the German Minister of Justice for Alsace-Lorraine had been instructed to make an entirely fresh investigation of the affair. The circumstances of the arrest have not yet been made entirely clear. Schnaebelé was probably arrested on German soil; but it is asserted and denied both that he was decoyed and that he was a spy. The German Government expects to prove that he was arrested on German ground, and that he is guilty of complicity in a system of espionage of anti-German agitation. A rumor has gained circulation that Bismarck expects to implicate Gen. Boulanger in Schnaebelé's treason. While the incident has not yet really made war imminent, the situation is sufficiently serious for the Pope to have offered his mediation and for the French newspapers to be congratulating France that 200,000 men are under arms. The stock markets, especially at Paris, have been depressed. The latest report is that, if an arbitrator has to be chosen, France will prefer the King of the Belgians.

Victor Hugo's will, which has just been admitted to probate, shows that he had property in England valued at £92,000. His daughter and grandchildren are the sole heirs. An annuity of £400 is left to the widow of his son Charles.

The Russian Government has prevented Russian admirers of Gen. Boulanger from sending him a sword of honor, because such an act would create erroneous impressions in regard to Russia's foreign policy.

Reports of the discovery of more Nihilistic

plots come from Russia. A chorister in the Military Academy church at St. Petersburg committed suicide April 21, and his house was discovered to be a Nihilist rendezvous. A quantity of dynamite, arms, and revolutionary documents were found. The Czar has given up his plan of staying several weeks in St. Petersburg, and has returned to Gatchina, because, it is said, of the arrests of a number of persons who had taken positions along one of the thoroughfares to kill him.

Russia has issued a 4 per cent. internal loan amounting to 100,000,000 rubles at 84 per cent. The Government will accept the bonds at their face value as security from contractors employed on public works.

A fresh pro-Russian conspiracy has been discovered at Sofia. Several men who formerly were officers in the Bulgarian Army have been arrested for participation in it.

Emperor Francis Joseph has written a letter to Archduke Albrecht congratulating him upon the sixtieth anniversary of his entry into the Austrian Army. Numerous fêtes and receptions have been given in his honor.

Two Englishmen displaying the American flag recently imprisoned a Hebrew merchant of Alcazar, Morocco, for debt. They took him in chains to Tangier, parading him through three towns on the way. The outrage was aggravated by the fact that it was inflicted during the period of the Passover. The principal Hebrews of Tangier have joined in an appeal to the French, Portuguese, and British Consuls for assistance in an attempt to have all the governments unite in an effort to suppress the system of consular abuses under which these outrages are perpetrated.

Advices from Stanley, dated March 25, have been received from Matadi, on the Congo River. When his expedition reached Boma, the seat of the general administration of the Congo Free State, a cordial reception was given to it. Mr. Stanley was confident of the success of his enterprise, and hoped that by June he should be able to render effectual assistance to Emin Bey by surprising the enemies that hedge him. The English and French mission stations of the Upper Congo have been asked to place their two steamers at his service. The appointment of Tippu Tib to the Governorship of Stanley Falls is regarded as a master stroke of Mr. Stanley's.

The conference of representatives of the five Central American States which recently met in Guatemala drew up a comprehensive plan to further the establishment of a permanent confederation, and to "provide for their final fusion into one country." The agreement provides that differences between any two of the States shall be decided by arbitration. All the republics bind themselves to respect the independence of every one of them, and to prohibit the preparation in any one of armed expeditions against any other. Citizens of any State shall enjoy similar privileges and rights throughout them all. The constitutions of the States which do not contain this proviso are to be amended. An international Congress is to assemble every two years, and the Congress which shall convene in 1890 is empowered to perfect the confederation, if present obstacles shall be removed.

The Mexican Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill to amend the Constitution which makes the President ineligible for two successive terms. This is interpreted as a preparation for the reelection of President Diaz, in spite of his assertion that he is not seeking a renomination.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture reports that the tide of immigration to Manitoba and the Northwest promises to be unprecedented this spring and summer, especially from England.

Resolutions against the Coercion Bill were passed in the Canadian House of Commons April 26 by a vote of 135 to 47.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

EVERYBODY who pays any attention to such Democratic expressions of opinion as come from representative newspapers and politicians all over the country, knows very well that the talk of President Cleveland's not being renominated is simply what Beaconsfield called "the harebrained chatter of irresponsible frivolity." The two Democratic newspapers which have been foremost in disputing his claim on the party for a second term, the *New York Sun* and the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, do not, as far as we have been able to observe, exert the smallest influence on any serious subject on the opinions of any rational human being. Lovers of small fun read the political articles of the one; lovers of blatherskite read the political articles of the other; but party nominations are neither made nor hindered by the funny people or the blatherskites. With all the sober-minded men of the party Mr. Cleveland's renomination is a foregone conclusion, for two reasons. One is, as we pointed out some weeks ago, that the arguments against renominating him cannot be revealed. They are arguments which politicians whisper to each other in hotel corridors, or communicate to reporters, on condition that their names are not to be mentioned. But they are not arguments which sober-minded newspapers can embody in articles, or sober-minded orators produce on the stump.

The other reason, and the greatest one of all—the reason, in fact, which includes or swallows up all others—is that Mr. Cleveland is the only candidate the Democratic party has got. This fact, of course, did not come out prominently until the chatter about rejecting him began. Then, when those who were disposed to consider the possibility of doing without him began to look about for a substitute, they were appalled by finding that they were looking into an aching void. The party, they saw, has got to take Cleveland once more—first, because it has nobody else, and, secondly, because he is the only man it can possibly elect. All the Democratic newspapers which are worth considering, as we have said, acknowledge this. All the leading Democratic politicians recognize it. Everybody of note in the party is making haste to repudiate or contradict all stories connecting him in any manner with arguments against Mr. Cleveland's renomination, or reports that for any reason whatever, including his refusal, he would not be renominated.

If all this be true, and we do not believe it can be successfully gainsaid, the activity displayed by some of his subordinates in getting ready for the nominating convention, by making and filling vacancies in the public service, shoving Republicans out without cause, and shoving Democrats in, making bargains and promises, and dickering and dealing about offices, becomes perfectly incomprehensible. This sort of work enables managers to control conventions, we admit, but the day has gone by when it enabled them to control elections, for the simple reason that no nomination on either side is nowadays sufficient to carry with certainty the full party vote. We venture to assert that it is in the States in which the Presi-

dent has permitted most of this dickering and dealing, that he would be to-day weakest at the polls, however faithful to him the delegations from these States might be in the Convention. Nay, we will go further, and say that the only thing which to-day would put his chances in peril at the polls in any State carried by him in 1884, are those departures from the programme traced in his letter to the National Reform League, which some of his followers have made in the insane delusion that they would thereby "strengthen the party"—as if the party had or could gain strength from any source except the promise of improved administration which it was able to make to the country by and through Mr. Cleveland. In short, it is the election and not the renomination which all true friends, both of the President and of the Democratic party, now need to look to.

If it be asked what the things are which will make for his reflection, we answer that they are the very things which have made his renomination inevitable, namely, the good he has done and the enemies he has made. When one considers the hold on the intelligent and industrious voters which such acts as the rescue of the New York Post-office from politics, the veto of the Pension Bill, the appointment of Mr. Fairchild to the Treasury, and, above all, the manner in which he has filled the Inter-State Commerce Commission, have given him—when one considers the weight which such acts have as arguments with everybody in the United States who labors and saves, loves his country and desires to see the Government in safe hands—one is amazed at the want of confidence indicated by the license or encouragement given to the trumpety activity of the office-brokers, every one of whose tricks alienates probably fifty voters for the one drone whom it placates, or for whom it provides a livelihood.

THE KNIGHTS AND THE TRADES.

THE process of reducing the Order of Knights of Labor to an absurdity goes on slowly but very surely. Almost every day now produces some incident illustrating the impracticability and folly of trying to give the whole community a voice in settling the affairs of each individual. This is really what the organization aims at. It proposes to make up boards or assemblies composed of men of all callings except bankers, brokers, gamblers, and liquor-dealers, and give them the right to meddle in the private concerns of everybody within a certain district who lives by wages. The result, thus far, has been that we have seen a cigarmaker from Albany telling silk-weavers in New Jersey when to quit work; bookbinders and hackmen and coopers meddling in the disputes of coal-heavers and longshoremen and freight-handlers; and longshoremen, freight-handlers, and coal-heavers trying to get stationary engineers to leave their work.

We are witnessing probably the most curious illustration of all this in the case of the silver-chasers who are now locked out. These men follow a trade which is on the very verge of art, if it be not really art itself.

They are and have to be a highly intelligent body of men. Some of them receive as much as \$50 a week, or in other words, much more than most clergymen, or professors, or lawyers, or doctors, or clerks. It appears that a large proportion of them have joined the Knights of Labor. Now, what do they gain by this? Simply the right to take a hand in managing the business of handicraftsmen of a much lower grade, about which they know absolutely nothing. And what do they concede in exchange for it? Neither more nor less than the right of longshoremen, hackmen, car-drivers, and coal-heavers to decide how the business of chasing silver should be conducted and paid. And what is the origin of this extraordinary arrangement? Simply a curious delusion, largely circulated by the aid of dreamy social speculators, that the men who work with their hands have interests separate from and even opposed to the rest of the community, and can make themselves rich and happy by uniting to wage war on everybody who works with his head, or has saved money and is living on it; and that the capitalists have somewhere a vast treasure which, if the manual laborers could get hold of the Government, would be distributed in annual dividends, that would give everybody abundance of leisure and lots of fun.

The complaint of the employers in the case of the silver-chasers is two-fold: first, that the men deny their right to decide how many apprentices they shall keep, although it is not maintained that the number has been so great as to deprive any skilled workmen of full work. The trouble about apprentices has mainly arisen out of the charge that they were used to do work which would otherwise have to be done by a journeyman. In the case of the chasers it is acknowledged that there are not enough competent men to do the work which offers itself. Consequently the objection to apprentices in this case is simply due to the old-fashioned desire to keep down the number of persons in the trade, or, in other words, to make silver-chasing as much of a monopoly as possible. All the skilled trades, we believe, share in this feeling. They therefore seek to deny to all but a very small number of youths the privilege of learning their art. We have read and heard a great many expositions of the views of "Labor" on the constitution of society, but we have never come across a defence of this denial which was anything more than an expression of selfishness in its most brutal form. To say that a youth shall not learn one of the arts of civilization simply because he would become a competitor of those who already practise it, is tyranny of the coarsest kind. The nearest approach to it the modern world has seen is the denial to the slaves at the South of the privilege of learning to read. We can understand and sympathize with the desire to exact the very highest tests of skill and proficiency from any one seeking to enter a trade, no matter how difficult the entrance to it might thus be made; but to refuse to allow a young man to acquire the skill and proficiency if he can, is the act of a barbarian. Any man, whether employer or not, who prescribes, encourages, or connives at such a prohibition is, so far, an enemy of civi-

zation, and, we may add, no friend of his fellow-men.

The second complaint of the employers of the silver-chasers is, that they found that District Assembly 49, or, in other words, the hackmen and coal heavers and car-drivers, were being called in to decide how the business of silver-chasing should be carried on. This is, on its face, a condition to which no rational man could submit a large capital such as most dealers in silverware are obliged to possess. The great objection to such an arrangement is that it is not a human arrangement—that is, it is totally opposed to the plans and principles by which the affairs of sane men in all callings have been successfully conducted since the dawn of civilization. If men had always acted on this plan to the fullest extent, we never should have had any civilization at all, and in so far as they have acted on it civilization has been retarded.

Mr. Alexander, the Secretary of the Executive Board of Brass and Silver-Workers, has written a letter to the *Times*, for the most part very temperate, in which he complains of the employers' locking out all the silver-chasers as a "boycott." If he will change his point of view very slightly, we think he will see that what the employers have done is simply to retire from the silver-chasing business until they see their way to carrying it on on what they consider favorable conditions. They are no more bound to carry it on under any and all conditions than the silver-chasers are to continue in it. The trouble with those who organize sympathetic strikes is, that they do not recognize in other men the right they claim for themselves, to suspend their industry on general considerations. No capitalist is bound to go into or stay in any business, in any country, under circumstances which he thinks would put it in danger or make it unprofitable. What Labor needs of all things to learn in this country is the timidity and fugaciousness of capital.

AN AMERICAN APPLICATION OF ENGLISH ELECTION METHODS.

A VERY interesting bill is pending in the Michigan Legislature, which is notable as the first attempt that has been made to apply some of the principles of the English election laws to our system of balloting. It is properly entitled a "bill to preserve the purity of elections and guard against abuses of the elective franchise." The first section makes the provision which is the foundation of all reform in this direction, namely, that "all ballots hereafter voted at any election in the State of Michigan, held in any incorporated city thereof containing over 10,000 inhabitants, shall be printed by the State." The ballots are to be of three different colors. Constitutional amendments and candidates for Presidential electors and State officers are to be voted for upon a white ballot. Candidates for Congress, circuit judge, probate judge, sheriff, county clerk, county treasurer, prosecuting attorney, and a few other offices, mainly county, are to be voted for upon a blue ballot. Candidates for the Legislature and city and ward offices are to be voted for upon a red ballot. The white ballots are to be printed by the

Secretary of State and bound in blocks of 400 ballots each, the expense to be defrayed from the State Treasury. The blue ballots are to be printed and bound in the same way by the county clerk, and the expense defrayed from the county treasury. The red ballots are to be printed and bound in the same way by the city clerk, and the expense defrayed from the city treasury.

Any person can have his name as a candidate placed upon the ballots by presenting to the officers in charge of the printing of the different ballots a certificate of his nomination by any assembly, gathering, or convention of citizens qualified to vote for any candidate for such office, provided he present his name thirty days before election if he be a candidate for a State office, twenty days if for a county office, and ten days if for a city office, and on payment of a fee of \$50 for a State, \$25 for a county, and \$10 for a city office. The ballots are to be of uniform size, and to have the name of State, county, or city and ward printed at the top. The names of candidates are to be printed after the name of the office and in the order in which they are handed in. After each candidate's name, his politics shall be designated. Opposite to each candidate's name in the margin of the ballot there shall be a vacant space in which the voter shall designate his choice by a cross (X). The form of the ballot for Governor would be as follows:

STATE BALLOT.		
Governor — CYRUS G. LUCE — Republican.	X	Vote for one
Governor — GEORGE L. YAPLE — Fusion.		
Governor — SAMUEL DICKIE — Prohibition.		
Governor —		

The blank space at the bottom is required on each ticket, and the voter can write in it the name of any person for whom he desires to vote, whose name is not printed on the ballot. Any State, county, or city clerk failing to perform his duties as prescribed shall be punished by a fine not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not less than thirty days, nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Elections are to be held in districts each containing not more than 300 voters. At each polling place there shall be provided boxes for voting, as many in number as the kinds of ballots voted, one box painted white, one red, and one blue. In the room in which the board of election sits, or immediately adjoining it, there shall be a number of compartments so constructed that a voter can retire into them and be free from observation. When a voter presents himself, an inspector of election, after ascertaining that he is entitled to vote, shall tear from the blocks a ballot of each kind that is to be voted, and, placing his (the inspector's) initials upon the back of each, shall hand them to the voter. The latter shall then retire to a compartment and there indicate by a cross in the margin the candidate for each office for whom he wishes to vote. He shall then fold the ballots so that their faces shall be concealed, but so that the initials of the inspector may be seen upon the backs, and then he shall offer them to the inspectors, who will put them in their proper boxes. No person shall

be allowed to remain in the voting-room except the officers of election and policemen, and the number of voters admitted at one time shall in no case exceed the number of compartments by more than two. The inspectors may limit the time during which a voter may remain while preparing and depositing his ballots, but such limitation shall not be less than five nor more than fifteen minutes.

If an elector inadvertently spoils a ballot, he may return it and obtain another, but the inspector must preserve the spoiled one and return it to the proper clerk, together with all unused ballots, no more of which must be torn from the block than are required in the voting. No ballot can be deposited without the inspector's initials. No ballots can be distributed except in the voting-room, and any person removing any of the ballots from that room shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to fine or imprisonment or both. When a voter makes oath that he cannot read, or for any reason cannot mark his ballot, one inspector, in presence of all the others, shall mark it as he designates, and any inspector who discloses how such an elector has voted, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalty therefor. It is made unlawful for any election officer or any person in the voting-room or compartments to persuade or endeavor to persuade any person to vote for any particular candidate, and the penalty is a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

The different coloring for the ballots strikes us as entirely unnecessary, though there is no objection to it. The divisions into State, county, and city could be made just as effectively by having the titles to that effect printed upon the backs where the inspectors' initials are put. The printing of his politics after each candidate's name is a defect which ought not to be allowed to remain in the law. It is allowed in many States, but in New York it is expressly forbidden to indicate in any way upon the ticket the political party to which the candidates upon it belong. If we are to have a perfectly free and untrammelled ballot, the voter, when he goes into the seclusion of the compartment to mark his ballot, ought to have no political designation to guide him. He ought to be free to choose his candidates upon their merits. The only proper guidance for him to follow would be the information required to be put on the ballots by the English laws, namely, the address and occupation of each candidate.

In general, this Michigan proposal is an admirable one, and is a distinct sign of progress. Like the Wisconsin law, which is to go into force on June 1 of this year, it provides for the abolition of some of the most pernicious and corrupting influences about the polls. It takes the distribution of ballots out of the hands of political "heelers" and "strikers"; it makes it impossible for those agents of corruption and intimidation to get near the polls, and it removes the polling places themselves from the liquor-saloons, where it has come to be the custom to locate the greater part of them in all our large cities. These are reforms of the greatest moment, which ought to be secured without delay in every city in the land.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.—1887.

FLORENCE, March 26, 1887.

"EVERY citizen is a soldier," may now be truly said in Italy, for, indeed, every male citizen between the ages of eighteen and thirty-nine, capable of bearing arms, is bound to do so at his country's call. The formation of the Italian Army since 1860 has been the constant care of King, Government, Parliament, and of the few veterans left from the old revolutionary campaigns. The method adopted is simple, and as merciful as the barbarous institution of a standing army can be. This army is divided into three categories: (1) the permanent army, composed of men in active service—varying from eighteen to twenty-eight years of age; (2) the mobile militia destined to support the active army, protect its operations, insure its communications and provision, garrison fortresses, etc., and liable to be called to perform the same service as the first category in cases of necessity; (3) the territorial militia, destined for defence of the State and for coöperation with the mobile militia when required. These divisions correspond pretty closely to the permanent army, the Landwehr, and the Landsturm in Austria and Germany, to the active, territorial, and territorial-reserve army in France.

Taking the recruiting law and the population merely, you would say Italy has over 3,000,000 of soldiers; but death, sickness, disability, avoidance, exemption reduce this number considerably, so that the figures for the 1st of January, 1887, stand thus:

First category, active service...	892,687	Permanent army.
Mobile militia at their homes, but liable to be called out at any moment	365,717	
Territorial militia	1,123,928	
In the navy, for which service fishermen, coasting traders, and sailors of the merchant service are drawn in the seaboard cities	16,061	
Total	2,403,393	

On the 1st of January the syndic of each commune informs every youth who will that year be eighteen, that he must enter his name on the levy rolls of his commune. From the 1st to the 15th of February the lists of all who have or ought to have inscribed their names are published, rectified, and sent to the prefect or sub-prefect. Every year the Minister of War proposes the number of men to be called to arms—i. e., the contingent for the first category. When Parliament has approved, increased, or decreased the numbers, they are sent to the prefect, who is also the president of the levy council, a body composed of two provincial counsellors, two officers of or above the rank of captain, an officer of the carabinieri, and a surgeon-doctor. On the day fixed for the conscription, a member of the prefecture, an officer of the carabinieri, and the syndics meet at the chief town of the district; the lists are again diligently scrutinized to erase the dead, those who figure in other communes, etc. Then the lots are drawn. Excluded from the "lottery" are any who did not present themselves at former levies, or who this time did not voluntarily inscribe their names, or who were rejected "provisionally" in other years; all the others take their chance. Say, for instance, that the year's contingent for the first category is 75,000 men, that the total number of youths of eighteen in that year is 260,000, that the military district A offers 3,500 conscripts, the proportion stands thus: Enrolled in all Italy, 260,000; contingent required, 76,000; inscribed in district A, 3,500; soldiers taken, 1,023. Hence the heart-burning and suspense of the 3,500 till cruel fate has dealt out the numbers from 1 to 1,023. But even then the misery of those who have drawn higher numbers is not ended. The cripples, hunchbacks, deaf and dumb, and idiots are ex-

cluded, of course, but then there are men below regulation height (one metre fifty-four centimetres), sickly, weakly, and otherwise afflicted, only sons, or eldest sons with brothers twelve years younger, or whose father is seventy, eldest sons of a widow, only nephew of a childless uncle of seventy or of a widowed aunt, eldest brothers of orphans, one who has already a brother in active service, or who has volunteered, or has died or been disabled on the field! As all these are exempted from the first and second and passed into the third or territorial militia category, the others do not feel safe till the examining commission of officers and doctors has reported, and, their report being accepted, the actual lists have been published. Then comes the destination of the new conscripts, to be settled by the commanders of the district, who is guided by the necessities of the corps and the special adaptations of the conscripts. The strong, sun-burnt peasants generally get sent to the artillery and engineers, the mountaineers to the Alpine regiments, etc., care being taken to recruit the regiments with men from all the five zones into which military Italy is divided.

Once their destination settled, the infantry are dressed at the depots, the others at their respective corps. The dress of the soldier is his own, and at the end of his term he may sell it at its estimated value to the contractors, so that he keeps his clothes as tidy as he can. The time of service for those of the first category is twelve years in the permanent army, i. e., three under arms, six in *congedo illimitato* (on furlough), but liable to be recalled at any moment, then three in the mobile militia; afterwards they pass into the territorial militia, subject to so many days' instruction every year; finally, at the age of forty, they secure their *congedo assoluto*, and can only be called on in case of a levy in mass. The second category pass eight years as complementary troops of the permanent army, and are reckoned on to fill up the blanks caused by death, sickness, desertion, or prisoners of war; then these too pass into the territorial militia. The cavalry soldiers pass four years under arms, five on furlough, then pass into the territorial militia. The royal carabinieri, chosen from the finest, strongest, best-conducted youth, pass five years under arms, five on furlough, attached the whole time of service to the permanent army.

Perfect equality there is not, as any youth whose parents or guardians consent, may, in his seventeenth year, inscribe himself as a volunteer of one year on payment of a sum (varying from \$1,200 to \$1,500 for infantry, \$1,500 to \$2,000 for cavalry) into the military treasury, where it serves to pay such soldiers as choose, after their compulsory term is over, to remain in the ranks. Also, volunteers must produce a certificate of having passed an examination in the superior elementary schools; these pass one year under arms, seven on provisional furlough, four in the mobile militia, and need not complete their term of service until twenty-six years of age, and this facility may be extended to the university students of the first category by special permit of the Minister of War in time of peace. Of these volunteers such as have passed an examination for the first year in a lyceum or technical school may be made corporals after six, and sergeants after twelve months' service. Again, if they choose to remain another six months and pass a fresh examination, with the consent of their superior officers, they pass lieutenants, and after still another six months are licensed remaining complementary officers. Or a sergeant of one year's service may pass to the military school in Modena, and, after two years, issue lieutenant. At Turin there is a war school for the officers destined for the staff, etc., a school for artillery and engineers, a military academy. Four mili-

tary colleges, at Milan, Florence, Messina, and Rome, prepare boys to pass into the academy. There is a normal cavalry school at Pinerolo; three battalions of instruction for the infantry sub-officers and the sanitary corps, and other depots in various cities; a national institute for the sons of officers and soldiers; a military orphanage at Naples.

Save in cases of special promotion on the battle-field, an officer must serve two years as second lieutenant to pass to first lieutenant, another two to become captain, another four to become major, three as major to become lieutenant-colonel, two to become colonel. This is the minimum, but many pass years and years without promotion. No lieutenant can marry without a deposit of 40,000 francs, a captain of 30,000, a major of 20,000. Soldiers, on the other hand, are free to marry before or after their three-years' term is over.

The sanitary corps has special regulations, and they are deemed especially hard. Rarely does a medical student who has served as a one-year volunteer complete his expensive medical education and obtain his degree until he is twenty-six years of age. Then he must pass seven months in the military sanitary institution in Florence, where he passes three in purely manual military exercise. Then promotion in the army for the sanitary corps is slow and rare, so that the greater portion prefer to seek a *condotta* (become parish doctors), or a position in the universities and hospitals, or to practise on their own account. Competent writers admit unwillingly that, if Italy were to engage in war, the sanitary department would be found in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition. The question has been brought before Parliament; the *Military Review*, an excellent periodical, is taking up the question. This would be a sad mischance, as the medical corps during the revolutionary wars distinguished itself. Garibaldi's "surgeon soldiers" were famous for their courage in picking up and tending the wounded under fire, and this when no providential red-cross international neutrality protected them.

To conclude, military Italy stands thus: Out of a population of thirty millions (the census of '85 gave 29,699,785), the following numbers compose the three categories of the national army: Permanent army, first category, 892,687; permanent army, second category, mobile militia, 365,717; territorial militia, 1,123,928; navy, 16,061; total, 2,403,393.

When first united Italy called on all her citizens to become soldiers, great was the aversion in the provinces hitherto free from conscription. The peasants especially shirked, and the priests assisted in hiding them. But as soon as the registers were in proper hands, the missing ones were sought for, found, and punished. Now the *réfugiés* are few, the deserters fewer. The fact that all, rich and poor, must serve as soldiers, and cannot provide substitutes save in certain cases of one brother for another, has done much to diminish the repugnance of the peasants and artisans. Target shooting has popularized the use of arms. The regional "target" is under the direction of the Minister of War. All the districts may found a society when one hundred citizens are inscribed. To-day in 2,300 districts there are 611 societies. The council is elected partly by the members, partly by Government officers; the members are composed of students, soldiers, and men who have served their time. All who can, pay 3 francs annually, the poor nothing, and receive the cartridges gratis; those who can, pay 8 centimes a shot. The carbines are provided by the Government, which, with the province and the commune, supplies the necessary funds. Every year there is a shooting match; the emulation is great, and the prizes highly esteemed.

Grievous is it to think that so large a portion of the population should spend their youth and strength in learning the art of killing; but, all things considered, the methods employed for the formation of the army and for keeping it up to the regulation standard are as fair and equal as can be. A standing army is, alas, a costly affair. At the best, Italy's income is, for the present year, to be 1,719,027,139 francs. Of this the army consumes for ordinary and extraordinary expenses 257,000,000, the navy 85,000,000; whereas for public instruction only 37,000,000 are expended.

J. W. M.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ORVIETO.

ROME, April 6, 1887.

LOOKING over the various objects preserved in the Archivio of Orvieto, the architect in charge of the restorations, Sig. Zampi, one of the thoughtful and faithful restorers who, I believe, can be found nowhere but in Italy, pointed out a worm-eaten and faded drawing on parchment of a façade, evidently a scheme of that of the Cathedral, differing essentially from the actual façade of Maitani, but with so many features in common that it was clearly an earlier scheme, abandoned for that actually carried out. What had directed the conjectures of Zampi to the probable authorship of the earlier plan was the fact that the famous pilasters of the façade, containing the Bible history in a series of bas-reliefs known to have been made by the pupils of Niccolò Pisano, were given in the elevation as they now are, in a series of designs on so small a scale as to be scarcely distinguishable except with a lens. This to Zampi pointed to the identity of the designer of the bas-relief and the façade; and, in his opinion, this could be no other than Arnolfo di Lapo, who was, in fact, designated by the most ancient records as one of those who executed the reliefs.

As I had brief time to give to the question there, I got the documents concerning the Cathedral and set myself to work out the problem of which I was convinced that Zampi had indicated the solution, leaving only the demonstration to me. The study of the design in question side by side with that known to be by Maitani, and signed by him, which is also in the Archivio, gave me satisfactory internal evidence that the anonymous design was earlier, and inspired by a finer taste, than that on which the façade had been finished—the differences, which were not inconsiderable, being mostly variations of the original ideas in the direction of heaviness and elaboration; and I was satisfied that the man who was capable of designing the abandoned one would never have adopted that actually executed. The lower part of the façade is the same, but above the side doors in the original the tympanum springs lightly up to near the level of the eaves of the church like an inspiration, while the executed design has a double tympanum, totally devoid of the airy grace of the other. The original is basilical, with a graceful fall of the line of the cornice from the central compartment to the eaves, the central alone preserving the triangular tympanum, while the actual front is tricuspidal. One must see the two side by side to judge of the immense superiority in lightness and variety in composition of line of the original. The tricuspidal termination had always distressed me somewhat, but I could not tell why until I saw the other plan, and then I was convinced without argument that the original plan had been to build the façade with a basilical termination. The central square window is in both, but the frame is enlarged by the addition of the double row of statues around, and the gallery beneath is added. In the original plan, designs fill every space reserved for mosaics, as well as all the sur-

face of the broad pilasters which divide and flank the doorways.

The study of the documents disclosed the following facts. In 1285 the Bishop and Council of Orvieto decided to build a new and more magnificent church in honor of the miracle of Bolsena and under the dedication of the Madonna. The minute in the archives says: "In nomine Domini, Amen. Anno 1285, Indictione XIV, Tempore Martini PP. IV, die tertia Martii. Cum in nova Ecclesia construenda ad honorem B. M. V. sicut tractatum est per Ven. D. Franciscum Episcopum Urbevetanum et stabilitum per consilium Civitatis oportet destrui cameras quasi omnes Archipresbiteri et Capituli, &c., &c., &c., pro solo ubi dicta Ecclesia construi debet, &c." In February, 1288, three pounds and twelve soldi are paid for the carriage of 143 stones for the work on S. Maria, and July 16 of the same year Giovanni Scrimario is paid three pounds for work done beyond the time which had been stipulated and probably paid for. In 1290 Nicholas IV. laid the corner-stone with magnificent festivities. In 1292 a tax was laid on all the towns, castles, etc., then subject to Orvieto, whose rule extended from Empoli to Orbetello, to hasten the construction of the church, which it was intended to make the most magnificent in Italy. Up to 1293 the contributions amounted to 3,362 pounds, a much larger sum relatively than would be that figure in sterling to-day. In 1295 Fra Benvegnate was called in as master builder to superintend the work, and in 1300 he was given full authority over the under-masters and workmen, in the selection of whom Orvieto people were to be preferred, other things being equal. The Captain and seven consuls ordered "quod F. Benvegnate sit operarius [superintendent] Ecclesie S. Marie sicut fuit antea, cum salario sibi ordinato per litteras olim Episcopi Urbev." In June, 1310, the Council and Captain decided that it was necessary to get the marble for the façade, "quod necessarium sit facere deportari marmora de contrata Montis Pisi et a Civitate Ortana et aliis contratis pro edificandis in pariete anteriore dicte Ecclesie."

In 1309 Boniface VIII. (not Guido Farnese) said the first mass, and in September, 1310, the Council proposes to call in Lorenzo Maitani, "quod magister Laurentius olim magistri Vitalis de Senis, universalis caput magister ad fabricam supradictam; pro parte comunis [sic] Urbevetani multocties requisitus, venit ad civitatem Urbevetanam ad reparandam ipsam fabricam, que quasi minabatur ruinam, et ad hedificandam eandem" (Documenti raccolti dal Dott. Milanese, Siena, 1854, Tom. I. p. 172.) The church was going to ruin, and he was called in to repair it, which does not indicate that he had been the original architect, since, had that been the case, there would hardly have been the confidence in his ability which was shown by the Orvietans. "Multocties requisitus" does not mean had come many times, but had been called many times; and, with all the cataloguing of the sculptors and workmen employed on the church from 1285 down to 1310, no mention has ever been made of Maitani.

But who was Maitani? Milanese, in his 'Documenti, &c.,' says, after quoting the above-mentioned document: "Here we have Lorenzo Maitani, the celebrated architect of the Duomo of Orvieto, whose fame we may say began about 1310, as we know not from an earlier date what work he did. In Siena he is scarcely known [*ricordato*], and though I have with great diligence and love searched the records for news of him, I have found very little before he went to Orvieto." He was by this search shown to be the son of a master mason and builder, Vitale di Lorenzo, and beyond this and his coming to Orvieto we know nothing. The assumption that he

was the first architect of the Orvieto Cathedral is without any other basis than I have given—too little to overcome the arguments against it, of which the two designs and their relation to each other are chief as internal, and the total absence of mention of him conclusive, taken in connection with the other. I cannot, in the space the *Nation* can afford, go in detail over the whole ground, but this is the general solution I suggest.

We know that Arnolfo was at work in Orvieto between 1280 and 1288, and left the monument of Cardinal de Bray, still in the Church of S. Domenico, as a testimony of his presence and abilities. The good folks of Orvieto had been disposed in the first place to make the Cathedral a copy of S. Maria Maggiore, then the typical basilica of the Church, less splendid, but probably (its glories are now hidden by a barocco shell of late incrustation) far more pleasing to the thirteenth century taste than St. Paul-beyond-the-walls; and commissions were sent to Rome to get the plans to build by. But the façade is not borrowed from anything Roman. If, however, one will compare its motive of decoration with that of the tomb of Cardinal de Bray, he will be struck with the similarity of the decorative feeling to that of the façade, and the architectural character of the tomb. With the intervention of Arnolfo for the design of the façade, and the known participation of the pupils of Niccolò Pisano in the execution of the bas-reliefs, the Urbevetani thought, not without reason, that they could trust a master builder to build the body of the church on the proportions of S. Maria Maggiore. In 1295 Fra Benvegnate, who was pretty certainly the same who had been engaged with Niccolò Pisano and his pupils in Perugia, and was superintendent of the construction of the Duomo there, was called in; and since, in 1298, Arnolfo was definitely and more honorably employed in Florence, he probably abandoned Orvieto altogether, and then Benvegnate was made master builder with a control over all subordinates, masters, and laborers—which was absolutely inconsistent with any authority or participation of Maitani. Benvegnate, if superintendent of Perugia with old Niccolò of Pisa, must have been an old man, and probably gave out ere long, as Niccolò is supposed to have died about 1290. I conclude, then, that Maitani was called in only when, after Benvegnate's death or retirement, the work began to decay from neglect and want of authority to direct the workmen and secure the quality of construction considered necessary. The people made their festivity when the church was finished, and forgot who had begun it half a century before. This is how history was then written.

W. J. STILLMAN.

Correspondence.

THE AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO ITALY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have just read in the *Nation* of April 21 a letter from Mr. Joseph Thacher Clarke, of the American archaeological expedition to Italy. This letter refers to certain excavations undertaken by the above-named gentleman on the site of the Temple of Juno Lacinia at Croton, and to the alleged interference of the Italian authorities against the success of the enterprise. The Italian authorities are denounced by Mr. Clarke as "vandals," as "having done their utmost to prevent the examination of any site in Magna Græcia," as directed not by love of science, but by "temper"; in fact (as he wrote a few weeks ago to a common friend), Mr. Clarke thinks that, as

regards archaeological interests, the Turkish Government is far above the level of the Italian.

In my official capacity of director of excavations in central Italy, and as a person fully and minutely acquainted with Mr. Clarke's doings from the beginning to the end, allow me to declare that in all his statements there is not a particle of truth, and that the whole affair seems to me misrepresented so as to throw on the Italian Government the responsibility of the failure, which rests exclusively on Mr. Clarke's rebellion against the laws of the country of which he was the guest.

No country in the world has a more liberal and generous legislation on archaeological matters than Italy has. No distinction is made between Italians and foreigners; everybody has the right of excavating the ground for scientific purposes; the discoverer has the absolute property of his findings. The only condition imposed in exchange for so many advantages and liberalities is, that the Government at Rome should be notified in advance of the nature of the explorations and the place selected for them, and should be notified periodically of their scientific and material results. As regards the exportation of antiquities from the kingdom, the Government has simply the right of buying what it considers to be of national interest, at a price determined by common consent.

In consequence of this liberality in our legislation, every year some great undertaking is started by foreign enterprise, individual or collective as it may be. To mention one instance only, Sir John Savile Lumley was able to excavate in 1886 the whole extent of the Temple of Diana Nemorensis, and to send over to England about four thousand objects of archaeological interest. Frenchmen, Germans, Austrians, are at work in various points of the country, with the sanction and assistance of the Italian Government.

To come back, however, to Mr. Clarke's case. In June or July, 1886, Prof. Norton of Harvard and Prof. Frothingham of Princeton wrote to me on the subject of a proposed expedition in southern Italy, under the auspices of the American Archaeological Society, asking advice and information to insure its scientific and material success. I hastened to give the advice and the information required, to the best of my knowledge. I pointed out plainly the necessity, the condition *sine qua non*, of notifying the Government of the intentions of the Society. I expressed my opinion as to the place which would most likely yield a good archaeological harvest. I recommended the matter to the Department of Rome. I actually placed at the disposal of Mr. Clarke my own best and cleverest officer, Anselmo Gasparini, and, on my way through London, I had a personal interview with the gentleman, repeating by word of mouth what I had already fully explained and recommended in writing.

What was the stand taken by Mr. Clarke, the minute he found himself on the spot intended for his explorations? To rebel against the rules of the country which was favoring him with a liberal hospitality. He went to work on the site of the Temple of Juno Lacinia, with the consent of the owner of the ground, but with no permission whatever, either from the local authorities (who, after all, have no power in the matter of excavations) or from the central Government at Rome. He was warned many times to stop his illegal proceedings; he did not pay the slightest attention to the warning. Finally, the Government was compelled to resort to the last argument in its power—the direct interference of the police.

I do not complain of the total and absolute want of consideration which the leader of this unfortunate expedition has shown to me—to me who had acted as his sponsor and guarantor before the Government; I want simply to show

how unjust and groundless are the charges contained in his letter to the *Nation*.

As regards the thrilling description of "the gable sculptures of the temple flung [sic] into the trenches," it is our constant practice (when we choose to renounce our rights of sequestration) to protect and insure the preservation of antique marbles by covering them up again with earth until their fate is decided.

To end this official statement of mine with the same words with which Mr. Clarke ends his own, "the want of the most elementary principles of international and personal courtesy on the part of Mr. Clarke requires no comment."—Yours obediently,

RODOLFO LANCIANI.
219 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, April 23, 1887.

THE PROGRESS OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Will you give, as far as they are accessible, the statistics as to female suffrage in the United States with regard to the following particulars: (a) Names of States and Territories where women vote, and since when; (b) States and Territories where women have full suffrage, and where they have limited suffrage, and the limitations; (c) number of women registered in each State or Territory, and number actually voting therein for the past five years, severally; (d) percentages of votes to registrations; (e) total number of registrations of women in the United States, and total number of women actually voting during the last five years; (f) percentage of total votes to total registrations for the five years; (g) percentage of total votes to total registrations for first year, the same for the fifth year?

Perhaps your correspondents in different States could supply lack of collected statistics.

Respectfully yours,
ROANOKE COUNTY, VA.

T.

[Not being able of ourselves to answer these interrogatories, we have referred them to an eminent advocate of woman suffrage, whose reply we subjoin.—ED. NATION.]

Women have suffrage on terms and for purposes more or less restricted, upon questions connected with the public schools, in thirteen States, viz.: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Oregon, Indiana, and New Jersey; also in three Territories, viz.: Idaho, Dakota, and Wyoming. In Utah and Washington Territories they have exercised it until recently, but have lost it within the present year—in Utah, by the passage of the Edmunds bill; in Washington, by a decision of the Territorial Supreme Court on a technicality.

A number of States which do not allow women to vote on school matters nevertheless allow them to hold school offices. Among these are Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. In California women are eligible to all educational offices except those from which they are excluded by the State Constitution. In Wisconsin they are eligible to any office but that of State Superintendent. In Maine they are eligible to "certain" school offices; in Connecticut they may be school visitors; in Tennessee they may hold school offices, etc.

School suffrage, however, does not always mean suffrage on all questions or on any questions on equal terms with men. In Massachusetts the right is limited to a vote for school committee. In Michigan, Vermont, and (until recently) in New York, the right is limited to tax-paying women; in Oregon, to widows having taxable property and children to educate; in Indiana, to women, not married nor minors, who pay taxes,

and are listed as parents, guardians, or heads of families, etc., etc.

Women have full suffrage in one Territory—Wyoming. There they have exercised it on the same terms as men since 1869, and they now habitually vote in somewhat larger proportion to their numbers than do the men. Women also have a right to vote "by petition" on the granting of liquor licenses in Arkansas and Mississippi. In Kansas women have this winter been made voters in all cities of first, second, and third class, which last includes incorporated towns and villages containing only 500 inhabitants. The Kansas women have just taken a very active part in the April elections, generally in the interest of the Republican party and of the enforcement of the Prohibition Law.

No complete and reliable statistics have ever been obtained of the number of women who register and vote on school questions. This varies greatly in different localities, and in the same localities in different years. With women, as with men, the questions connected with the schools do not suffice to bring out many voters as a rule. Those few who have voted hitherto have been of more than average character and ability, and influenced wholly by public spirit. But comparatively few, even of suffragists, have as yet availed themselves of the privilege. To secure any general participation of women in elections, a wider range of subjects must be thrown open to them. Wherever, as in Kansas, party issues and moral questions are involved, the women show a greater interest. In several States, as in Kansas, Iowa, and Rhode Island, prohibition amendments are said to have been carried by the efforts of women-workers at the polls, although not themselves voters.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN KANSAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your discussion of woman suffrage in Kansas in the *Nation* of April 14, you give the population of Wichita as 4,911. As a correct statement of the population will add force to the facts concerning the voting of women, it is well to bear in mind that seven years have made a substantial change in nearly all of the towns in Kansas. A count of the population of Wichita made in June, 1886, gave this city about 22,000. There were over 4,000 voters registered at the last election. There were probably not less than 3,500 women qualified to vote at that time. About 200 of them voted. The incidents of the canvass were such as to cause the sober-minded to regret that this new element had been introduced into politics. The evils of the universal suffrage of men are certain to be many times multiplied, with no counterbalancing good.

EDWIN WHITE MOORE.

WICHITA, KAN., April 18, 1887.

WOLSELEY AND LEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Col. Allan's argument, that Lord Wolseley's opinions are entitled to great consideration on account of his high position in the British Army, would be more convincing but for the immediate presence of the fact that the forces of France, a far more military nation than England, are at this moment in the hands of Gen. Boulanger.

(2.) Col. Allan misunderstands me in supposing that I hold the opinion that the Seven Days' fighting was anything other or anything less than a defeat for McClellan. It was a distinct defeat; and the theory of a "change of base" ought not to have imposed upon anybody. But in order to accomplish that defeat, Gen. Lee was obliged,

both on the 27th and again on the 30th of June, to place the wings of his army far out of supporting distance. Moreover, on the 29th of June, the unexpected detention of Jackson at the bridges left Magruder's force in the presence of largely superior numbers. It was these facts which caused me to write, in my former letter, that Lee's army was on several occasions more at the mercy of McClellan than the Potomac Army was, on any one occasion, at the mercy of the Confederate leader.

(3.) I do not see that Col. Allan's citation of a few contemporary opinions, to the effect that Lee might advantageously have attacked McClellan at Harrison's Landing, justifies Lord Wolseley's assertion that the Army of the Potomac was there "at his mercy." We know how fallacious and even foolish contemporary opinion often was during the war. What I complained of was, that Lord Wolseley should, twenty-five years after the occurrences in question, repeat the most mistaken of the judgments of the time.

Col. Allan is not fortunate in his citations. The Committee on the Conduct of the War entertained an unrelenting hostility to McClellan, and gave a cordial welcome to every complaint against him. Gen. Casey was not in command of his division during the Seven Days' battles, and cherished a deep and probably a well-founded sense of injustice in McClellan's treatment of him after Fair Oaks. Hooker's noisy and insubordinate abuse of his superior officers was long one of the worst scandals of the army.

I can hardly believe that Col. Allan himself entertains the opinion that Lee could advantageously have attacked McClellan at Harrison's Landing. The net result of the mere fighting of the 29th and 30th of June and the 1st of July had not been unfavorable to the Union arms. The 2d of July found the Army of the Potomac in a defensible position, its flanks covered by the fire of the fleet. Not a brigade had been captured or destroyed during the retreat; of the eleven divisions not more than four had in any sense been shattered in the fighting of the preceding week.

But even if sufficient military reasons would have justified Lee in attacking on the 2d of July, what excuse is there for saying that he had the Army of the Potomac "at his mercy"? Such an expression could only properly be used when the opposing army had not a fair fighting chance. That any one can now believe that the Army of the Potomac had not such a chance on the very day following the great victory of Malvern Hill, seems inconceivable.

(4.) Regarding the situation after the battle of Fredericksburg, I scarcely know how to express myself. With the Army of the Potomac still in largely superior numbers; with courage and temper unbroken, as the desperate charges made at dusk on the 13th of December abundantly testified; with the whole front of the Union Army completely swept by the almost superabundant artillery on the commanding Stafford Heights—that it was at Gen. Lee's "mercy," in such a sense that it could have been run over by columns emerging from the Confederate works, still seems to me, in spite of the opinion of the unknown "Line officer" of the British Army whom Col. Allan cites, a judgment "silly, empty, and vain." The subsequent history of the war justifies no such disparaging opinion of either of the two great contending armies.

(5.) In neither this nor my former letter have I sought to set up any grounds for challenging Col. Allan's estimate of Gen. Lee; nor have I written in any spirit of disparagement regarding the Confederate forces. I believe it to be the duty of the former soldiers of both armies equally to resent such contemptuous views of the valor, discipline, and endurance of our American soldiers, North or South, as underlie the two mili-

tary judgments of Lord Wolseley on which I have commented with what seems to Col. Allan undue severity. FRANCIS A. WALKER.

GEN. LEE'S "COUNTRYMEN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It has been my good fortune to have occasion to visit portions of the South from time to time, and the result of these visits has been to make me a sincere admirer and warm friend of the people in that section of our country. But one thing has often surprised, and sometimes irritated, me while among them; and that is, the way they have of talking about "our country" and "our countrymen," in distinction from "your [my] country" and "your [my] countrymen," meaning the North and the people of the North.

I was reminded of this, and experienced a little of the old irritation, when I read Mr. Allan's letter in last week's *Nation* apropos of Gen. Walker's criticism of Lord Wolseley's "silly, empty, and vain" article on Gen. Lee. Mr. Allan says: "His countrymen have admired, loved, venerated him [Lee] not so much," etc., and the connection makes it plain that Mr. Allan uses the term "his countrymen" in a sense which would exclude from that number Gen. Walker, for example. Mr. Allan, it seems, lives in Maryland. Does he consider himself one of "his countrymen"? If so, in what sense is a man who lives in Maryland any more Gen. Lee's countryman than a man living in Massachusetts? Now, it never occurs to a Northern man to speak and act as if he were abroad on foreign shores the moment he crosses the Ohio River. New Orleans is a part of his country just as much as Boston; and to him the countrymen of Gen. Grant are also the countrymen of Gen. Lee. From Mr. Allan's letter, however, one would never suppose that Lee surrendered at Appomattox, and that Mahone had, until recently, represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. Does Mr. Allan suppose that there is a single man in the North who is not, as an American, proud of Gen. Lee's splendid talents and still more splendid virtues, and who does not glory in the reflection that his fame is the immortal possession of his country? E. O.

CHICAGO, April 18, 1887.

A LOCAL-OPTION VILLAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The following facts may throw some light on the prohibition question. This is a village of about 3,000 inhabitants in a town of about 7,000, chiefly engaged in agriculture. We have a branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and a flourishing lodge of Good Templars. The temperance sentiment is fairly strong. The following table of the majorities in the town for license and no license respectively since the passage of the local-option law indicates the drift of public opinion on the subject:

1875.....	For license.....	150 majority
1876.....	For no license.....	21 "
1877.....	".....	256 "
1878.....	".....	54 "
1879.....	".....	3 "
1880.....	For license.....	221 "
1881.....	".....	274 "
1882.....	".....	18 "
1883.....	For no license.....	108 "
1884.....	".....	118 "
1885.....	For license.....	258 "
1886.....	".....	313 "
1887.....	For no license.....	179 "

There are in the village three licensed hotels, five licensed drug-stores, and three or four licensed saloons, one of which, whose proprietor boasts of three beds, is euphemistically styled a hotel, and enjoys corresponding privileges.

In March of this year one Huntress was convicted in a court of special sessions of selling

whiskey under an ale-and-beer license and fined fifty dollars. Chapter 549 of the laws of 1873 provides that any conviction for a violation of the excise law by a person holding a license shall forfeit and annul such license. The Court of Appeals has decided, in *People vs. Meyers*, 95 N. Y. 223, that a conviction operates *ipso facto* to annul the license. After his conviction Huntress continued to sell ale and beer. He was complained of and prosecuted for selling without a license. Upon the trials there was no dispute as to the facts. He admitted the former conviction, that he was then told that such conviction annulled his license, and the subsequent selling. His counsel claimed that his license was not forfeited until the Board of Excise formally revoked and cancelled it. The case was tried three times. Each time the district attorney cited the *Myers* case, dwelt on it, and expounded it to the jury, and the magistrate charged that such is the law. Yet the jury on each of the first two trials failed to agree, in both instances standing three for conviction and three for acquittal, and on the third trial rendered a verdict of acquittal. The juries were fairly representative of the usual country jury in justice's court. The district attorney, who was thoroughly in earnest in conducting the prosecution, said that he was satisfied with them and considered them good men. The magistrate certainly did not lean in favor of the defendant. When asked how they could so disregard the law as to overrule the Court of Appeals, one of the last jurors said that they thought that the defendant had been punished enough on the former conviction.

From the almost periodical alternation between the license and no-license majorities in the table, it might be argued that neither free rum nor absolute prohibition gives permanent satisfaction to our good people, and that high license might prove to be a golden mean. But my purpose is to give facts, not to draw inferences. * * * * *

CANTON, N. Y., April 19, 1887.

VERSIIFYING MADE EASY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: On looking over the April number of the *Brooklyn Magazine* I discovered a piece of verse entitled "A Bachelor's Reverie," purporting to have been written by F. M. Cooper.

As this poem, under a slightly different heading and with an additional verse, was contributed by myself to the January number of the *Trinity Tablet* of Trinity College in 1884, I was somewhat surprised at seeing it here. I claim no merit for the verse, it being merely a typical college effusion, but I do think that the world should know how Mr. Cooper writes his poetry.—Yours respectfully,

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

BALTIMORE, April 20, 1887.

THE VERSATILE PLASTOUNOFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Although enough has already been said in your columns about the eminent literary character, Roman Plastounoff of Kieff, to prevent any of your readers falling into his trap, one more tribute to the catholicity of his taste and the ingenuity of his methods may not be out of place. One would suppose that a man who professed to be anxious to obtain American books for the purpose of translating them into Russian would have spared a translator of Russian into English. But the clever way in which he has ignored the problem and baited the hook for me arouses my enthusiastic admiration. He has "accidentally heard of my translations," and "most humbly" begs me to send him a specimen, as it will be impossible for him to procure one without my "amiable assistance." In return,

he does not offer me his own famous work on Embryology, but says that he has "already made arrangements" to have a certain book sent me on its publication, "a month hence or so."

I have reason to suppose that if the book (which is attributed to an actual author) ever reached me, it would be worth, including postage, about ten cents. But the thoroughness of his method is displayed in still another manner. Whereas he wrote to his other American correspondents in pigeon English on paper with a French heading, he has tickled my vanity by writing in Russian on paper with a Russian heading, which is much more elaborate than the one which you have already reported. The concluding words, "I am, madam, yours most obedient servant," gently hint that he will be able to read the volume or volumes which I may send. This carefully prepared Russian heading to his paper would also seem to intimate that he plies his artistic begging scheme in his native land as well as abroad. The interesting question then arises: What does he say in the letter corresponding to the second one reported by Prof. Laughlin (February 10), when he is within reach of the deluded and wrathful author?—Yours truly,

ISABEL F. HAPGOOD.

Boston, April 18, 1887.

Notes.

THE success of their uniform Hamilton and Franklin series has induced G. P. Putnam's Sons to project a corresponding edition of the writings of Washington, probably in twelve volumes. It will contain the diaries, addresses, and correspondence, together with a number of papers never before printed. The name of the editor is not announced.

Prof. Skeat has consented to be treasurer and secretary of an organization, separate from the English Dialect Society, but in harmony with it, for the publication of an English Dialect Dictionary. The editor will be the Rev. A. Smythe Palmer, and the Syndics of the Cambridge University will undertake the publication of the work, which will be a fit companion to the Philological Society's Dictionary now appearing under the auspices of Oxford.

Thomas Whittaker will shortly issue Prof. Warfield's 'Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament,' and a Hebrew Grammar by the Rev. W. H. Lowe.

Mr. J. G. Cupples, senior member of the well-known Boston firm of booksellers, has withdrawn in order to devote himself entirely to the publishing business. If it has been his taste that has marked the manufacture of the books hitherto bearing the imprint of Cupples, Upham & Co., the reading public is to be congratulated on his larger scope in this direction.

Mr. John Morley's address "On the Study of Literature," delivered in February before the students of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, has been printed in tract form by Macmillan, and also as a shapely little book for permanent preservation, which it well merits. It is explicit, sensible, and practical throughout, and will act as a deterrent to the making of poor "literature" as well as a guide to the cultivation of the genuine sort. Mr. Morley estimates what one may achieve in a year by reading for a fragment of an hour daily; and incidentally reveals his own power of rapid assimilation when he fancies that "in half an hour . . . you can read fifteen or twenty pages of Burke." He is a hearty disbeliever in the culture derivable from "the hundred best books." Style he rightly subordinates to clearness and precision of statement, and to purity of language, which,

by the way, he regards as more in danger from our American innovations than from any other source.

Mr. Morley has some wholesome remarks on the general incapacity both to read and to write, concluding that much time is wasted on themes and compositions. One may find exemplifications of the truth of this in 'English as She is Taught' (Cassell & Co.), which consists, as readers of the April *Century* know, of genuine answers to examination questions in our public schools. It is, indeed, such a commentary on the little wit of teachers that one finds it difficult to laugh at the mass of absurdities like—"Milton's principal work is the exclusion of bad angels out of heaven," or "Julius Caesar wrote a book for beginners in Latin."

Teachers of Latin will be glad to have an English paraphrase, by Messrs. Bond and Walpole, of the Kraner-Dittenberger edition of Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War (Macmillan). The Introduction, showing what led up to the conquest of Gaul, and displaying the military organization in Caesar's time, is well calculated to stimulate the learner's curiosity and to make his progress intelligent. The apparatus of running-titles, numberings of paragraphs and lines, notes, geographical and grammatical indexes, etc., is uncommonly helpful. There is no vocabulary.

Gertrude Stroh's 'Universal Cookery Book' (White, Stokes & Allen) is an avowed compilation from the many that have gone before it, due credit being given in every instance of borrowing. What is again unusual is a garnishing of the text with "literary selections and quotations," which are apt enough, and have their separate index.

Mr. William M. Ivins's recent luminous writings on 'Machine Politics and Money in Elections in New York City' have been gathered into a volume for Harper's Handy Series (No. 127), and deserve the very widest circulation. In the fourth appendix it is shown in detail how the Corrupt Practices Act has worked in England.

'Two Royal Lives: Gleanings at Berlin and from the Lives of their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany,' by Dorothea Roberts (Scribner & Welford), may fairly fall under the category of "Jubilee" literature, though having an independent design. It is the work of an unpractised hand, but it serves to give some idea of the simple, kindly, and charitably useful lives of the future ruler of Germany, his English wife, and their family. Numerous photographic portraits increase the value of the volume, and there are even domestic groups of the children, practically employed.

Few of us are aware of the extent to which American authors are reprinted in England in the collections vaguely corresponding to the "Seaside Library." A recent number of the *Athenæum* contained a full-page advertisement of one firm publishing several "Popular Series of Standard Books." The first of these was the "Royal Library of Choice Books by Famous Authors," 101 volumes, of which nearly twenty were of American origin. A second series of the same publishers is "The People's Standard Library of English Classics," in ninety-seven volumes, of which eighteen were written by Americans. The third of their series is a "Popular Library of Literary Treasures" (at three-pence each); this extends to some twenty-five numbers, of which five are by Emerson and Longfellow.

We record the appearance on our table of the first number of the *Writer*—"a monthly magazine for literary workers" (P. O. Box 1905, Boston). Its aim is practical, and this has been well attained at the start. The editors are Messrs. Wm. H. Hills and Robert Luce, members of the editorial staff of the *Boston Globe*.

A writer in the *Toronto Week* for April 21 bases an interesting article concerning "Slavery in Canada" on an appendix to the third volume of the Abbé Tanguay's 'Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes.' The subject is so novel to most readers that the very collocation of words is a surprise, like "slavery in Vermont" or "slavery in Idaho." *Fugitive slaves in Canada* we know abounded.

The most striking article in the February *Antiquary* is an illustrated paper upon "the development of fencing" by Monté. It is somewhat technical, but describes with sufficient clearness the history of this modern art—called into existence by the abandonment of defensive armor in the sixteenth century—as worked out by the Spanish, Italian, and French schools. The April number has several articles of considerable interest. The first is "The Cromwells of America," by James Waylen, with a cut of a house in Cecil County, Maryland, and a portrait of Oliver Cromwell of Kentucky. "The Folk-lore of Guilford," by Mrs. Damant, contains much very curious matter, and the second paper on "Old Storied Houses" is devoted to Compton-Wynates in Warwickshire, in which it is believed that Charles II. was concealed (and nearly roasted alive by Cromwell's soldiers) after the battle of Worcester. The article on the "Roman Baths at Bath" calls attention to "some atrocious work" committed at Bath in spite of the vigilance of the Society of Antiquaries. It seems that the necessities of the modern baths are likely not to destroy, but very much to obscure the interesting Roman remains, and make them difficult of access and study.

Walford's *Antiquarian* for March contains the first of a series of papers upon "Cromwell and the Saddle Letter of Charles I." This letter, said to have been intercepted by Cromwell and Ireton in a stable of the Blue Boar Inn, Holborn, is believed to have afforded, in its contents, the occasion for Cromwell's dropping negotiations with the King, and taking up the plan of placing him on trial. This first article contains the various accounts of the affair by Ashburnham, Disraeli, Dugdale, and others. The paper is not continued in the April number, which contains several articles—"The Curiosities of Ale" (illustrated), "How to Trace a Pedigree," "Words, Idioms, etc., of the Vulgar"—all of which well deserve consideration. Under the title "The Romans in Cambria," the Rev. Samuel Barber contributes a pleasant article on the antiquities of Seascale and its neighborhood.

The *Siberian Compendium*, a periodical scientific and literary publication, which forms a supplement to the *Eastern Review*, has issued Parts II. and III., under the editorship of N. M. Yadrintzeff, and furnishes valuable material in various directions for those who are desirous of studying that almost unknown land. It contains historical studies, sketches of the life of to-day in various parts of the country, and miscellaneous information, which will assist the reader to form an idea of the subject as a whole. One of the notable articles in the present issue is "A Trip to the Monastery of Atchun-kanuzun of the Urdzhanisi," by Mr. Potanin, consisting of an episode of travel from the experience of this unwearied explorer, who has now completed his expedition, which has lasted for many years, and from whom important information is expected, with regard to Mongolia and China, that will serve as a supplement to the explorations of Przhevsky.

The April Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society contains a condensed account of Gen. Przhevsky's discoveries in Central Asia, as well as a short notice of Potanin's journey in northwestern China, both by Mr. Delmar Morgan. In addition to these and the usual notes,

there is also an interesting paper descriptive of an extensive journey by three Englishmen through Mantchuria. They report the country to be extremely rich in gold, silver, iron, coal, furs, silk, and opium (the cultivation of which last has greatly increased, so that the drug is now exported to all parts of China), but to be suffering terribly from the fact that, through the weakness of the Mantchu Government, the land has become a prey to organized bands of robbers.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for April has a very suggestive article, packed full of facts, by Mr. J. T. Wills, on the rainfall in Australia, accompanied by two carefully shaded maps, and a description of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta in the South American State of Magdalena, by J. T. Bealey. There is also given the concluding part of the very instructive and suggestive lecture, by School Inspector Jolly, on a "Realistic and Dramatic Method of Teaching Geography."

The *Illustrirte Zeitung* for April 9 has an article on the German possessions in East Africa, accompanied by a map so shaded as to show the territory claimed by the German East-African Association, as delimited at the recent London Conference. Out of this enormous tract, covering nearly twelve degrees of latitude and ten of longitude, and including the larger part of the great lakes, only a comparatively small portion, consisting of the country to the west of Zanzibar, is actually under the protection of the German Government and can properly be regarded as a part of the empire. There are now twelve German stations in East Africa.

The *Portfolio* for April (Macmillan) is a capital number. Mr. Hamerton discourses on "Vitality in Portraits," contrasting the old (and not yet extinct) manner of careful posing against dark and meaningless backgrounds with the treatment exemplified by William Hole in his etchings, from life sketches, of the High Officers and Professors of the Edinburgh University at the time of its recent Tercentenary Festival. Here the background indicates the specialty of each professor, and helps explain his characteristic attitude. Some excellent instances of the old-style portraits are copied in the same number after Raeburn, to accompany Mr. Walter Armstrong's second paper on Scottish painters. One of those "processed" is of the artist himself; another is a striking full-page photograph of Lord Newton in his robes. Mr. Lawrence continues his interesting papers on "The Skirts of London a Hundred Years Ago," with copies of old prints. There is a cheerful etching after a seashore painting by Philip Wouwerman. Much the best full-page illustration, however, to our thinking, is the photograph of the late William Hull's view of the Blea Tarn Valley, a fine composition, whose mountains in mass and line possess a singular beauty. Some agreeable letters from the English Lakes, written by this artist during his studies in that region, attend the print, and are illustrated by pen sketches of Helvellyn, Skiddaw, Rydal Water, Thirlmere, etc.

The *Studio* has a good many notable picture sales in this city to record, and gives samples from the canvases in the Probasco collection, including a Millet, a Rousseau, and a Fromentin. An accurate photographic copy of Trumbull's pencil portrait of Gen. Israel Putnam (the only authentic one) also adorns the *Studio* for April.

If this journal makes itself a medium for exhibiting the good qualities of Mr. Kurtz's "process" engraving, the *Art Review* renders the same service to the Photogravure Company of this city—to the benefit of the public in both cases. The March number of the *Review* has three plates—one after Mr. O. L. Warner's

"Diana," a statue which one would like to have had pictured in several aspects; another after Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield's painting, "The Tiger Lily"; and the third after a woodland scene by George Inness. Add to these a genuine etching, a marine, "Houffleur," by Mr. C. A. Platt. Mr. Warner's career as a sculptor is told admiringly by Mr. Ripley Hitchcock.

In the *Courrier de l'Art* for March 11 we read of the formation of a Franco-American Artistic Society composed of the most eminent artists and amateurs, and having its headquarters on the corner of the Rues Laffitte and Le Peletier (the former gallery of the water-colorists). Besides a permanent exhibition hall, there will be reading-rooms and other conveniences for the direct intercourse of the two nationalities concerned in the foundation.

Lebrun's list of the 'Etchings and Other Prints of Jean François Millet,' translated and annotated by Frederick Keppel, with a sketch of the artist's life (F. Keppel & Co.), makes a pretty little square volume in parchment covers, and is illustrated with a portrait of Millet by himself, and photogravures (some at scale) of etchings, a wood-cut, and a unique lithograph by this master. Mr. Keppel has made his work interesting to the general reader as well as useful to the collector. The edition is limited.

The fortunate owners of the prints of the Society for Photographing Relics of Old London are familiar with the two which show the present state of the White Hart Inn, Southwark. The inner court of this famous hostelry has been etched by Mr. Percy Thomas as it was in 1882, on a plate 14 by 11, and published by S. Drewett, at 1 Northumberland Avenue, Trafalgar Square, S. W., London. A comparison of this print with the corresponding autotype in the series above mentioned is very favorable to the etching, which grasps all the picturesqueness of the scene, while revealing even more of the architectural details than the camera has done—at least at first glance. This inn, we believe, is still standing, and it has a literary association with Dickens and Sam Weller. The Tabard Inn, however, the successor (on the same spot) of Chaucer's, has been demolished, and Mr. Thomas's companion etching of it, which also comes to us from Mr. Drewett, is already a valuable memorandum of the building. Of the two it makes rather the more interesting design. Being an 'exterior view,' it is the proper complement of the White Hart etching. We commend both to the lovers of what is ancient as well as what is artistic. An historical letter-press description goes with each.

M. Georges Monval, the archivist of the Comédie-Française and the editor of the *Moliériste*, has recently worked out most ingeniously and thoroughly one of the minor problems of the biography of Molière. Who was the body-servant of Molière to whom Grimarest refers as though he were well known? In his pretty little book, 'Le Laquais de Molière' (Paris: Tresse & Stock; New York: F. W. Christern) M. Monval proves beyond question that this vague personage was Du Périer, who was first Molière's servant, then for twenty years a useful second-rate actor at the Théâtre-Français, and then the founder of the Parisian fire department, and as such of great assistance in the saving of the Tuileries from a fire which broke out in 1704. M. Monval gives all the documents in the case.

Alfred de Musset has been until very lately practically excluded from the class-room. But now an *ancien professeur* has made a selection from his works, *à l'usage de la jeunesse*, under the title 'L'Œuvre de Alfred de Musset' (Paris: Charpentier; Boston: Schoenhof). This makes a thick volume of nearly 600 pages, in which almost every work of importance of Musset's is rep-

resented to a greater or less extent. There are long scenes from all the plays, and some of the tales are given in full. There are even thirty-six pages picked out of 'La Confession d'un enfant du siècle.' The poetry is fairly represented, and the extracts are preceded by a biographical notice of the poet by his brother, Paul de Musset. The volume is disfigured by a hideous reproduction of the well-known portrait of Musset by Ch. Landelle.

An authoritative work from the Roman Catholic standpoint on the history of European civilization which should be abreast with the best scholarship of its time, has long been a desideratum. 'Les Origines de la Civilisation Moderne,' by Godefroid Kurth of the University of Liège, published a few months since, seems to promise us a work of that kind. The two volumes which have appeared extend from the Christian era through the age of Charlemagne. The ecclesiastical bias is very evident, and occasionally the influence of such a suggestive writer on the same period as Wilhelm Arnold is to be seen. But these things are too manifest to be of the slightest injury; indeed, a strong, decided, but thoroughly scholarly presentation of the Roman Catholic view of the history of civilization is exactly what is wanted. It is to be hoped that these two volumes may be only the beginning of a work on the whole course of European history. The author's treatment of the Reformation period will be awaited with special interest; and if it shall fulfil the promise of this beginning, it will be without doubt greatly superior to anything yet produced from a Catholic source on that age—beyond all comparison, for instance, above the much talked of, we may almost say notorious, work of Janssen.

V. Shenrok has published a sketch of Gogol's school life. One of the most urgent needs for the history of Russian literature is a proper biography of Gogol. Since the publication, nearly thirty years ago, of Kulish's book on this author, the subject has not received the requisite broad and thorough study, based on the materials at hand, which it demands, and Kulish's work is unsatisfactory in many respects. Gogol's inner life and his views of the world have formed the subject of acrid dispute up to a very recent period. Mr. Shenrok begins the work which is demanded with this study of Gogol's life during his school years and up to the date of his departure for Petersburg and his entrance into the service in 1831. The contents are: (1.) Ancestors; parents; the personality and influence of his mother. (2.) A brief sketch of his childhood up to his entrance at school; correspondence with his mother; his relations to his mother during his school years; the style of his letters. (3.) School life; his passion for reading and the theatre; his relations to his comrade Vuisotzky; his dissatisfaction with life in Nyezhdin, and with his surroundings; his dreams of Petersburg, and life abroad. (4.) Conclusion of his course in Nyezhdin, and change to Petersburg; his idyl of "Hans Kuchelgarten." (5.) First impressions in Petersburg, and first productions. (6.) A short review of his letters to his mother from 1829-31. (7.) His efforts to find a definite career in Petersburg. Further studies are suggested.

While, as we lately noticed, the Italian Government has put its hand to a complete edition of the works of Galileo, the firm known as the Succesori Le Monnier will bring out at the same time a cheap but elegant edition which will be within the reach of every student.

The American Economic Association and the American Historical Association will hold their annual meetings in connection in Boston on May 21-25, mostly at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; but one session will be held at Harvard, and on the last day there will be an ex-

cursion to Plymouth, Mass. The Brunswick Hotel will be the common headquarters. Members intending to be present should address the Secretary of the Economic Association, Dr. Richard T. Ely, Baltimore.

—The *Harvard Law Review*, of which the first number appeared on April 15, and the 'Report of the Organization and First General Meeting of the Harvard Law School Association,' just published, evidence the deep interest which the students and the alumni of that excellent school take in its welfare. The *Harvard Law Review* is to appear monthly during the academic year. It is undertaken by the undergraduates, but the professors and several of the alumni of the school are among its promised contributors. The editors of the *Review* state that it is not intended to enter into competition with the established law journals, and that its primary object is to furnish news of interest to those who have studied at the Cambridge Law School, and to give all who are interested in legal education some idea of what is being done under the Harvard system of instruction. If the high standard of the first number is maintained, the editors will accomplish this and more. The article of Prof. James B. Ames on "Purchases for Value without Notice," is a scholarly treatment of one branch of that important subject. The article on "Tickets," by Joseph H. Beale, jr., one of the undergraduates, is a well-reasoned and thorough discussion which cannot fail to be of assistance to the practitioner. A publication which shall give to the profession the result of the careful work now being done by the professors of the Harvard Law School must be of substantial service to the bar; and we venture to predict that many of the contributions from the undergraduates will prove to be of permanent value. Mr. Morawetz's work, the 'Law of Private Corporation,' which was undertaken almost immediately upon his graduation from that school, shows what can be accomplished in the field of legal literature by able young men who have had the opportunity of acquiring proper methods of study and investigation. From the "Notes" we learn that a bequest of \$50,000 (subject to a life estate) has been made to the Harvard Law School, to establish a professorship of international law. We also find there the following extract from President Eliot's last report, which will be of interest to law students: "It is good evidence of the value of the full three years' course (at the Law School), that, for several summers past the school has been unable to fill all the places in lawyers' offices which have been offered it for its third-year students just graduating. There have been more places offered, with salaries sufficient to live on, than there were graduates to take them."

—The 'Report of the Organization, etc.,' an excellently printed pamphlet of ninety-nine pages, will be read by many besides the members of the Association. Our readers will remember that the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College was opened by the "Law School Day." Judge O. W. Holmes, jr., delivered an oration at Sanders Theatre, and then some four hundred of the former members of the school dined together in Hemenway Gymnasium. Judge Holmes's oration and Prof. Langdell's address, which was delivered after the dinner, have been published already in the *English Law Quarterly* and several American periodicals, but it is a pleasure to read them again in their new dress. They, as also the address by Mr. James C. Carter, should be read by all who are interested in the subject of legal education. Prof. Langdell has given a clear exposition of the method of instruction now prevailing at the Harvard Law School, and both Judge Holmes and Mr. Carter, while approaching the subject

from very different points of view, give strong testimony as to its value. Indeed, one feels, in reading these addresses and the other after-dinner speeches, that Prof. Langdell had, on November 5, 1886, quite as much a celebration as Harvard College. The picture of "Austin Hall" (the new Law School building) serves as a frontispiece, and the address of Prof. James B. Thayer, on the introduction of the study of the law at Cambridge, which was delivered at the dinner of the alumni of Harvard College on the Monday following, is found in the appendix. Both add to the interest and value of the Report.

—Mr. Aldrich is the poet of the *May Atlantic*. His piece is curiously compounded of three sonnets and an epilogue, and is written with unusual elevation and with a width of view that place it almost in the class of reflective poetry; but when one remembers how exact is the Parisian local color, and in what clear-cut swift pictures the scenes of the last Napoleonic régime are passed before the reader in preparation for the twilight soliloquy in the early autumn in the garden of the Tuileries, one must describe it as primarily imaginative. In other words, it is reflective without being didactic; while in compass of meaning and closeness of execution it is not rivalled by any recent contributions from our poets of distinction. It is in a vein seldom worked by its author, who is known too exclusively as a writer of lyrics; but work of this sort is nobler, and is, besides, perfectly modern and contemporary. We have so frequently remarked on the very instructive papers by Mr. Hamerton, in his comparative study of France and England, that it is hardly needful to call attention to his latest, in which he points out the great variety of each nation within its own limits. It is the sort of information most difficult to obtain for one's self, and, coming from one whose faculty of observation is so extraordinary in fineness and range, and whose judgment seems perfectly temperate, it is of quite inestimable value to the student of nations or of classes of men. One acquires from Mr. Hamerton not only information, but modes of looking at things, and hence one in search of culture can find no better modern books to bring out the mind than those he writes upon human life. The first chapter of the Emerson biography, which is here published in advance, is a sample of the work which will make readers impatient for the remainder. The period of boyhood only is dealt with, but the scene takes in much of New England life and character, and the hardships of the Emerson household and the bringing up of the boys are told with admirable directness. A plain New England home of the old time does not bear tampering with in the interest of a mistaken respectability, and that Mr. Cabot has shown such excellent sense and judgment is a good sign for the rest of the work.

—A memoir of great interest, on "Pictographs of the North American Indians," which is to form part of the forthcoming Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, has been printed in a separate form for distribution among expected collaborators, as a means of obtaining further information on the subject. The memoir, though modestly entitled "a preliminary essay," is an elaborate work of more than 250 pages. The author, Col. Garrick Mallery, has undertaken to do for the subject of picture-writing what he has already accomplished for that of "sign-language." The two modes of expression have, in fact, as he points out, much in common, and are mutually illustrative. The nucleus of the present work is a very remarkable product of Dakota intelligence, which Col. Mallery had the good fortune to discover some ten years ago. It was published in 1877, under the title of "A Calendar of the Dakota Nation," in a bulletin of

the United States Geological and Geographical Survey. The present reissue comprises many additional facts and explanations concerning this notable production. It is a pictorial chart, originally painted on a buffalo skin, in a peculiar spiral order, in which every year, beginning with the first year of the present century, is denoted by the picture of an object recalling to mind some remarkable event which occurred in that year. Though not precisely a history, it presents the primary elements of the annals from which history is made. The existence among these wild nomads of the West of such an ingenious method of preserving the knowledge of dates and events is a novel fact which will be a surprise to most persons. It has been confirmed by the discovery of several similar and perhaps still more important calendars, one of which (discovered by Dr. Wm. A. Corbuser, U. S. A) actually professes to go back to A. D. 900. The earlier portion of this remarkable chart is not given in the present work, on account of the expense of printing so many colored illustrations, but may be looked for in a future publication.

—These calendars—or "winter-counts," as the Indians style them—are supplemented by two very curious pictorial "rosters" or native censuses of Dakota bands, in which each family is ingeniously represented by some object recalling the name of its head. Many other illustrations are given, some now first published, and others added, for comparison, from the works of well-known authorities. The author refrains from theories in this tentative publication, but the conclusions to which the facts thus presented necessarily lead are clearly set forth. He finds that these pictographs, which represent the earliest stage of written language, are for the most part purely objective, or mere pictures denoting the objects depicted, or some person named from these objects. A smaller number are ideographic, suggestive of an abstract or generic meaning; and a very few are symbolic, involving a mystic interpretation. The latest stage of all, which had been attained by the Egyptians, and to some extent by the Mexicans—that in which the pictures express words or parts of words—had not been reached by these northern Indians. Their system, however, is shown to be much more elaborate and useful than had been supposed, and its study, on many accounts, is highly important. It is easy to foresee that Col. Mallery's work, even in its present form, will be a storehouse from which writers discussing the subjects to which it relates will draw freely for illustrations. It must rank among the best of the many valuable contributions to science by which our Ethnological Bureau has gained a reputation honorable to the country.

—In looking over the lately published volume of E. P. Whipple's essays on 'American Literature,' we come across a curious bit of unsympathetic hypercriticism. "Dwight," he says, "as a Latin scholar, occasionally felt called on to show his learning in his rhymes. Thus, in one of his poems he characterizes one of the most delightful of Roman lyrists as 'desipient' Horace. After a diligent exploration of the dictionary the reader finds that *desipient* comes from a Latin word signifying 'to be wise,' and that its English meaning is 'trifling, foolish, playful.' It might be supposed that in the whole range of English poetry there was no descriptive epithet so ludicrously pedantic; but, fortunately for our patriotism, we can convict Dryden of a still greater sin against good taste. In Dryden's first ode (1687) for St. Cecilia's Day we find the following lines:

"Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre."

If Mr. Whipple had known his "delightful

lyrist" a little better, he would have recognized in the obnoxious epithet a playful allusion (a desipient allusion, let us say) to *dulce est desipere in loco*, and would have been less emphatic in his denunciation; but he evidently missed the point entirely. Dryden's sequacious, too, one might suppose, from the manner of quoting it, to be a *ἀπαξ λεγόμενον*, but it is to be found often enough in English prose, of the learned sort to be sure, and is not unexampled in poetry, as witness Thomson's "sequacious herd" and Smart's "sequacious earth." With Dryden it was no doubt a reminiscence of Virgil, who was fond of the word, and it is not out of place in treating a classical subject in the elevated style.

—The extracts from the 'Journal intime' of Benjamin Constant are continued in the *Revue Internationale* for March 10, and concluded in that for March 25. There is an interval of several years between the earliest of these extracts and those immediately preceding them in the number for February 25. Those now given begin May 15, 1811, with Constant's final departure from Switzerland and his subsequent residence with his wife in Germany until early in 1814. We hear only the last dying echoes of the tempests which agitated those early years of his marriage, and the references to Mme. de Staël gradually cease. From this time onward to the close of the Journal, the great interest and occupation of Constant's life was a political one, which nothing breaks in upon after the episode of Mme. Récamier. From this episode the editor gives comparatively few extracts, four or five pages in all from the daily entries extending over almost a year. These give the tone of the whole, however; and a comparison of them with Constant's letters to Mme. Récamier, written at the same time and published in part many years ago, is extremely interesting. So is the picture of Mme. Récamier herself, and the glimpses we have of Mme. de Krüdener. The public life of Benjamin Constant during the Hundred Days is the portion of his political career which has been most severely criticised. For this reason the passages in the *Revue* for March 25 have a greater value and even a greater interest than any others which have been selected. They extend from the return of Napoleon from Elba to September 26, 1816, when Constant, who had taken refuge in England at the second restoration of the Bourbons, finally returned to France. Here the Journal closes. The editor, M. Adrien Constant de Rebecque, has, however, added a short account of the last years of his relative, when he filled so large a place in the political world as a leader of the Liberal opposition to the Government of the Restoration, and, as he has been called, "the father of the Revolution of July." The impression made by those portions of the 'Journal intime' which have been given in the *Revue* is, upon the whole, favorable to Benjamin Constant, as compared with that produced by the articles of Sainte-Beuve published in 1840 and 1841 ('Portraits littéraires,' iii; 'Portraits contemporains,' v). The spirit of these articles is well represented by one of the comprehensive judgments of the great critic in "Un dernier mot sur Benjamin Constant" (Port. cont., v, 279), where he calls him "Celui que la popularité proclama un grand citoyen, et qui fut seulement un esprit supérieur et fin, uni à un caractère faible et à une sensibilité malade." The Journal certainly shows anything but "une sensibilité malade" in Benjamin Constant.

—The pleasantest feature of Prof. A. F. Pott's 'Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft und Carl Abels Aegyptische Sprachstudien' is the evidence it brings that the veteran philologist still lives and interests himself with the old-time ardor in the science to which he has devoted his life. Pott is

now eighty-four years old. His 'Etymologische Forschungen,' with which the history of scientific etymology may be said to begin, was published in 1833. For more than half a century he has been Professor of General Linguistic Science at Halle, and claims the honor of having been the first to bear that title. He has seen his science grow and change in remarkable ways. He has seen it outlive the contempt with which it was at first treated by the older classical philologists, and acquire the dignity of an indispensable branch of modern inquiry. He has witnessed the coming and going of schools and scholars and doctrines, and is now, perhaps, the only living representative of the original band of pioneers. Naturally enough, he looks out to-day upon kings who know not Joseph. At any rate, there are few philologists of distinction at the present time who would think it worth while to trouble themselves long about matters of the kind to which Prof. Pott devotes the above-named pamphlet. The publisher (W. Friedrich, Leipzig) announces that this work is the first of a series which is to appear under the name "Einzelbeiträge zur allgemeinen und vergleichenden Sprachwissenschaft." "Specialists have long regretted," he observes, "that manuscripts which exceed somewhat the usual length of an essay in one of the periodicals often cannot get into print," or the printing of them is delayed until they have become antiquated, and in any case they must be bought, if bought at all, in connection with other matter which is perhaps not wanted. So Herr Friedrich proposes to come to the rescue of the philological fraternity.

—Such an enterprise would seem to deserve success, but we fear it has not made a very auspicious beginning. Prof. Pott's pamphlet shows indubitable signs of old age. The first half of it is taken up with statements of, and reflections upon, various matters which have long been familiar to everybody who could possibly be interested in them. The latter half is devoted to some recent productions of Carl Abel, notably an essay, 'Gegensinn,' in which an attempt is made to rehabilitate the old *lucus-a-non-lucendo* theory in etymology; and a second opusculum, entitled 'Einleitung in ein Aegyptisch-Semitisches-Indoeuropäisches Wurzelwörterbuch.' Pott criticises Abel in the tone of one who is himself more than half in doubt whether he is not dealing with genuine and highly important discoveries. It does not seem to strike him that Abel's methods and theories are essentially identical with those that were in vogue before there was any such thing as a science of language. The world had often heard before of "Semitico-Aryan roots," and had made up its mind about them. Abel metamorphoses the old Centaur into a new Cerberus, and sets about those very feats of etymological prestidigitation at which Voltaire aimed his famous epigram.

BANCROFT'S BRITISH COLUMBIA.

History of the Pacific States of North America. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. Vol. XXVII.—British Columbia. 1792-1887. San Francisco: The History Co. 1887. 8vo, pp. xxi, 791.

THE indefatigable energy with which Mr. Bancroft pursues his important historical undertaking, in spite of serious disaster, is worthy of all respect. His latest volume exhibits the careful research, the candor, and the just intentions which have distinguished others of the series, and which, in a history, are certainly cardinal merits. It is unfortunate that they are accompanied and marred by some provoking drawbacks. One of these is inherent in the plan and proportions of the work. It seems to be considered necessary that the history of each sepa-

rate State and province shall have at least one volume of a certain size devoted to it. In this instance, more than eight hundred solid octavo pages are given to a territory of little note, with the population of a fifth-rate American city, and with annals embracing nominally but ninety-five years, and in reality barely forty. The events of its history—if history such a loose collection of petty incidents can be called—are of the most insignificant character. No foreign or Indian war, no political revolution, no eventful enterprise falls to the historian to record. Any county of the Eastern States, settled in ante-Revolutionary times, would probably supply materials for a far more exciting narrative. Unluckily, also, the most interesting, as well as the largest, portion of the population—the Indian tribes—had to be in great part excluded from the volume, having been comprised in a former portion of the series. The same may be said of some of the most notable incidents of discovery, for which we are referred to the author's 'History of the Northwest Coast'; and for others still, the histories of Oregon, of California, and of Alaska are needed. Thus the purchaser of this ponderous book, unless he possesses the whole series, finds that, in spite of its huge dimensions, he has, after all, only half a history.

To fill out the allotted space, under these conditions, has been a task requiring all the compiler's ingenuity. A great part of the book is occupied with trifling occurrences and long-drawn narratives, which do not rise above the level of village gossip. The account of the gold discoveries, which fills nearly a third part of the volume, chronicles with wearisome minuteness the story of every "creek" and "branch" on which the adventurers made their temporary camps. With the same tedious particularity, the biography and traits of every person of any local prominence are discussed. The characters of two Hudson Bay traders—Dr. McLoughlin, the Company's jovial, hard-headed, and free-handed manager in Oregon, and Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Douglas, their shrewd, grasping, and unscrupulous agent in the Vancouver colony—are compared and contrasted with an elaboration and at a length (twelve pages) which an ordinary historian would not think of devoting to a comparison of Bismarck and Cavour.

As a work of literature, the history is almost beneath criticism. Short, jerky sentences, tawdry rhetoric, intolerable attempts at humor, with surprising faults of grammar which any ordinary proof-reader should have corrected, make it singularly unpleasant reading. The following passage, describing the intercourse of the English and Spanish captains, Vancouver and Bodega y Quadra, who were jointly surveying the coast, affords a really favorable specimen. A few unimportant sentences are omitted:

"Grace, mercy, and peace continue the order of the day. Vancouver offers to salute the Spanish flag, if Bodega y Quadra will return the compliment, which offer is gracefully accepted, and so from either side thirteen guns bellow forth honors.—The representatives of the august rival powers now eat much together, and talk in genuflections.—Letters pass, and deep diplomatism is in order. To whom shall belong the several shanties on this barbarous coast, is of primary importance to civilization. It is unnecessary to follow here the subtle logic of these ship-captains; the subject is exhausted in another place. Suffice it to say, in aught save urbanity and obeisance, they cannot agree. Bodega y Quadra is ready to draw the line on this shore between Spain and England; Vancouver's orders extend only to taking possession of his Majesty's huts. Jointly to glorify themselves, and likewise to make immortal the brotherly love which swells the breast of both commandants in their distinguished disagreements, Vancouver proposes, and Bodega y Quadra serenely smiles acquiescence, that the great island whereon they now sit shall for ever be known as Quadra and Vancouver Island."

To this is added, in a foot-note, what may

probably claim the distinction of being the worst English sentence—if English it can be called—that has ever appeared in any history:

"Both commanders were well aware that in thus giving so large a body of land their joint names, and so recording it in the text and on the maps of the expeditions of Vancouver and of Galiano and Valdés, one, and but one, would remain, and that would depend entirely as to which nation the territory fell."

Mr. Bancroft himself can do much better than this, as his other volumes show; but if he chooses, in his peculiar method of book-making, to assume all the credit of the successes of his collaborators, he must be content to accept the responsibility of their failures.

Passing from these ungrateful topics, it is a pleasure to be able to commend the general spirit and temper in which the work is composed. As it treats of a foreign community, the author has very properly put himself on the side of the colonists, and has looked at their affairs in the light in which the people most concerned may be supposed to regard them. In some respects, indeed, he is more British Columbian than the British Columbians themselves. The disparaging criticisms with which some disappointed English emigrants have assailed the country are resented with as much warmth as might be shown by a resident of Victoria or New Westminster; and his anticipations of the future of the colony are as rose-colored as any local speculator in town-sites could desire. If this is a fault, it is one which, under the circumstances, may fairly be said to lean to virtue's side. In one respect certainly his praises are no higher than the facts fully warrant. When the gold discoveries attracted to the wildest part of the Territory a miscellaneous crowd of adventurers from almost all civilized and many barbarous countries—from Europe, California, Australia, China, the Pacific Islands, and other regions—the respect for law and order which prevails in all British colonies made itself apparent and dominant with wonderful force and completeness. The rules prescribed by the authorities were everywhere implicitly respected. Not a single outbreak of lawless ruffianism is recorded. The contrast between this picture and that which the early gold-mining period of California presented may well be regarded with pride on the one side, and with shame—if a community can be made to feel shame—on the other.

The history of the colony, so far as it can be said to have a history, may be told in a few words. The first white occupants were the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company. Their possession lasted about twenty years—from 1830 to 1850. The emigration from the United States into Oregon made it evident that the territory north of the international boundary could not be kept much longer as a fur-trading preserve. The British Government determined to begin by making Vancouver Island a colony. The shrewd managers of the Company, naturally averse to the scheme, were able, by large promises and specious professions, to induce the Government to place the control of the colonizing operations in their charge. Their object, of course, was to delay the progress of settlement as long as possible. In carrying out this betrayal of their trust, they found a ready and useful instrument in Sir James Douglas. His ingenious devices for this object, including his farcical colonial legislature and ministry, composed of his own relatives and creatures, are well described in this volume. Then came the gold discoveries, and the rush of adventurers, scattering all the Company's precautions to the winds. Douglas hurried to the mainland, where a separate Government was hastily established and placed under his charge. He made some efforts, not ill-judged, but costly, to

meet the exigencies of the situation, by opening roads, establishing courts, and appointing officers. Then the two colonies were united in one, and Douglas retired from a charge for which neither his talents nor his training fitted him. He left the colony overwhelmed with debt, and glad to throw it off upon the Canadian Confederation, which was just then established. With the true trader instinct, inherited from the founders of their community, the colonists, while gaining this great advantage, had the shrewdness to stipulate for one far larger. They required that the Dominion should undertake to construct a railroad from Eastern Canada to the Pacific within ten years. The confederated colonies undertook the task, which in their circumstances might well be styled stupendous, and have carried it out with admirable energy and thoroughness. The description of this great work forms one of the most satisfactory portions of Mr. Bancroft's volume.

The glowing prophecies which the author puts forth, in his temporary rôle of a British Columbian Micawber, hardly seem to be warranted by the facts. After a settlement of forty years, the white population does not exceed 30,000 souls. The greater part of the country has been well described as a "sea of mountains." A few tracts of arable land are scattered among the mountains; and in the far interior, about the headwaters of the Peace River, there is a considerable area of good prairie land, with a climate not too cold for wheat. The gold returns are gradually falling off; but coal of good quality, and fortunately situated, affords a valuable and increasing export. Doubtless other useful minerals will in time be discovered. Timber, chiefly pine, fir, cedar, and hemlock, is an important resource. The river and coast fisheries may be deemed, under proper regulations, inexhaustible elements of wealth. The transcontinental railway offers commercial advantages. A population of fishermen, miners, and traders, with some agricultural settlements scattered here and there, seems to promise for the country the character of an American Norway. It will have the advantage of a somewhat milder climate than that of its European prototype, with an equally hardy, intelligent, and law-loving people. The Lapps will be well represented by the Indians, who are fast acquiring a rude civilization, and will add a picturesque element to the population.

Some small maps, scattered through the work, afford useful aid to the reader. The principal map, however, is framed on a method now becoming common, against which a decided protest seems necessary. In this method, the map is first drawn on a large scale and then reduced by photography. With the greatest skill and care, the result is almost always unsatisfactory. When such skill and caution are not exhibited, the product is simply a repulsive nuisance. In the present instance the rivers are reduced to a hazy network of filaments, the mountains have vanished almost entirely, and most of the names of places are so contracted as to be only legible with the aid of a microscope. If by exhibiting this "frightful example" Mr. Bancroft shall succeed in expelling this detestable style of illustration from our geographical literature, he may feel the satisfaction of having accomplished a good work.

FRANKLIN IN FRANCE.

Franklin in France. From original documents, most of which are now published for the first time. By Edward E. Hale and Edward E. Hale, jr. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1887. Pp. xxi., 478.

It is a little pathetic, to say the least, that the year 1840, in which the nearly 3,000 "Franklin

papers" recently acquired by the United States Government were discovered in London, was the very year in which Dr. Sparks, writing the preface to his ten-volume edition of Franklin's works, referred with pardonable satisfaction to his "endeavors to make this edition a complete collection of the writings of Franklin." The precious documents now seen to supplement so largely what was previously known about Franklin's career, had then been lying for years on the top shelf of an obscure London shop; and the fact that they are now at last accessible to the student is chiefly due to the enterprise of the late Henry Stevens.

The "lost" Franklin papers have proved even unexpectedly rich. The "lost books" of Livy have been regarded by more than one modern historian as possibly exceeding in importance those which have been preserved to us; and if one were to choose what in a record of Franklin's career could least be spared, the best judgments would perhaps assign this preëminence to his services in France, from 1776 to 1785. Fortunately it is just in this period of his career that these "lost papers" are found to be exceptionally strong. Their recovery, therefore, is an event of uncommon literary interest—to say nothing of their historical interest—even in a literary history like Franklin's, which, as Mr. Bigelow has remarked, is "a succession of surprises." The gain in bulk in the successive editions of Franklin's works which have appeared is itself very noteworthy. The three-volume edition, brought out by William Temple Franklin in 1818-19, was long accepted as containing all the accessible material. Dr. Sparks's edition of twenty years later was the result of so much and so diligent searching of public and private sources that it contained "some 460 pieces" never before printed. Mr. Bigelow's edition, in turn, of which the first two volumes have just appeared, is, of course, based on the Stevens acquisition now first accessible, and will contain nearly 400 papers never before included either by Dr. Sparks or any of his predecessors.

Pending the completion of Mr. Bigelow's edition and the consequent utilization of the entire Stevens material, it has not unnaturally seemed proper to the Messrs. Hale that different editors should attack, as they say, "different parts of the collection, and bring forward for the use of the public such documents, before unpublished, as are of the most value." The scope of the volume now before us is expressed in its title. It comprises such portions of the collection as relate to five of the years spent by Franklin in France, namely, 1776-1781. There is hardly a period which could be of more interest to a student of American history. The success which the American colonies ultimately attained was due scarcely more to Washington's efforts in the field than to Franklin's in European diplomacy. So recently as 1880 an acute writer in the *Edinburgh Review* has declared that "so far as any historical events can be appropriated to individuals, those two men were the joint authors of the great republic."

Mr. Hale has added to the interest of the present volume by prefacing it with a chapter on "France and the Treaty of 1763." And, in truth, any study of Franklin's connection with this period which should fail to look well before the event and well after it likewise, would be manifestly inappropriate. It was through no accident of good judgment that Franklin's services proved to be so invaluable to his country. It was because his was by nature one of those rare minds which are constantly accustomed to look before and after, in entering upon any action. So far back as 1754, we find him in the Albany Congress advocating measures which almost startle one by the extent to which they anticipate the

discussions of 1776 and 1787, and displaying an extraordinary political prescience. In 1763 he saw clearly the bearing of the Peace of Paris upon the dreams of France for colonial extension, and his perception of this fact was no doubt constantly in his mind in all his negotiations with Vergennes, fifteen years later. In 1774 his mind seems to have deliberately relaxed its hold on the notion that the hope of the colonies could be placed longer on what Parliament could or would do for them. From that time he acted as if assured that the help of the colonies was to be found in their own endeavors alone.

Franklin was not at the outset in favor of direct efforts to secure the opening of diplomatic negotiations with the European Powers. To use his own expressive language, he held that "a virgin State should preserve the virgin character, and not go about suitoring for alliances, but wait with decent dignity for the applications of others." In this, he says, he "was overruled," largely through the persistent efforts of John Adams, who was the chief advocate of the measures for securing alliances. What the colonies would have gained or lost, had some other mind than Franklin's been the influential one in the negotiations actually undertaken, can only be a matter of conjecture; yet, with all we now know on the subject, we can only be thankful that Franklin's was the controlling mind—that his dignified and self-possessed personality was the agency by which America was represented abroad. Certainly there would have been no gain in dignity had the chief control been in the hands of John Adams. His correspondence with Vergennes in 1780 is the very best evidence on that point. Certainly Silas Deane would have been no gain; nor would Arthur Lee, whose apparently selfish malevolence is coming to be more and more generally interpreted as insanity. Franklin's conduct, like that of all men whose work is for posterity, was not wholly understood by his contemporaries—not wholly, indeed, by the writers of our own generation, as we shall have occasion presently to observe. But in the light of history his services are seen to be of the enduring kind.

The "knowledge of the end," says Sir Arthur Helps, we must regard as "one of the most dangerous pitfalls which beset the writers of history." Seldom has this truth been so well exemplified as in the case of the French alliance; for it has been entirely too common for recent writers, seeing what strong reasons could be urged in its favor, to treat it as a foregone conclusion and a matter of course. When, however, as in the volume before us, we are enabled to see what was in the minds of the actors on both sides, the event is perceived to be only the resultant of strongly opposing tendencies. No doubt it was true, and by no one was it more strongly urged than by Franklin, that the Treaty of Paris in 1763 was for France the source of the bitterest disappointment and resentment towards England; that an opportunity to humble her ancient rival in an equally signal manner was precisely what France was most anxious to discover; and that by taking a hand in the struggle between England and her revolted colonies, there was a preëminently effective method available for paying an old score. It was, moreover, natural that France should take an interest in permanently establishing on the opposite side of the Atlantic a friendly Power, capable of carrying on a flourishing commerce with her, and contributing to the enrichment of French merchants. But there was another side. Our authors have outlined it very forcibly.

"Was it natural," they ask, that France "should desire to aid these American colonies to gain their independence? Revolution against kings was no more a part of the Bourbon creed in 1776 than in

1820, the days of the Holy Alliance. Would Louis XVI. care to join a Revolutionary army, even against an inveterate foe? And again, these colonists were men who twenty years before had stood shoulder to shoulder against the French regiments in America, had marched with the Iroquois against Quebec and Montreal. George Washington, their general, was that very leader of the provincials who was associated painfully in the minds of the French, by the Jumonville affair, with that war which had ended in the expulsion of the French from America."

These are the ideas, it must be borne in mind, which were constantly in the minds of both parties to these diplomatic negotiations. There was another idea present, no doubt, in the minds of both. Vergennes hoped, the American Commissioners feared, that the pressure of events might force the American people into a decidedly compromising attitude of armed alliance with France against her enemies. Franklin knew well enough that it would be a sad day for the young nation should the result prove to be merely a change of masters. The yoke would be no easier to wear because Gallic rather than British.

The papers here printed for the first time are particularly numerous for the important years 1778 to 1780, and show very plainly how persistently overtures were received from those who were then acting for Great Britain, up to the very date of the French Treaty. In a letter to David Hartley, dated February 1, 1778 (almost on the eve of the signing of the treaty), Franklin says (quoting a saying of Ariosto, that things lost on earth are to be found in the moon), that "there must be a good deal of good advice in the moon. If so, there is amongst it a good deal of mine, formerly given and lost in this business. I will, however, at your request, give a little more, but without the expectation that it will be followed; for none but God can, at the same time, give good counsel and wisdom to make use of it." Later in the same year he writes again to this same friend of his in England—who, by the way, is seen to have had some intimate connection with Lord North's reconciliation scheme of 1778. He declares that the conduct of Great Britain has "extinguished every thought of returning to it, and separated us for ever. You have thereby lost limbs that will never grow again."

The papers here printed come to an end in 1781, leaving one to infer, though it is not expressly stated, that beyond that point the Stevens collection has nothing new to give us. Additional light on so interesting a matter as the Treaty of 1783 with England would indeed have been interesting, but, with the richness we have in the letters now printed, we certainly cannot complain. Especially welcome is the light here thrown on what have perhaps been the two principal points of obscurity in connection with the French negotiations. The first of these is concerned with the question how far the French Government wished and was willing to be committed to coöperation with America in the years 1776 to 1778. That the position in which the French Government held itself was an anomalous one, has always been felt. That it was distinctly meant to be anomalous is what is now seen to be the case. All of Vergennes's "diplomatic skill and clever astuteness," say our authors, were applied "to maintain France" in this very position, neither openly committed in favor of an American alliance nor, on the other hand, opposing in out-and-out fashion such an alliance. Many hitherto dark matters find their solution here, including "secret aid" to America, rendered through the fictitious firm of "Roderique Hortalez & Co.," rather than outright by the French Government; the temporizing replies of Vergennes to Lord Stormont, the British Ambassador; the palpable, yet apparently deliberate, violations of international law perpetrated by the cruisers under Conyngham and Wickes, with the knowledge of Franklin and Ver-

gennes. When, as they inevitably did, questions arose as to the disposition to be made of the captured vessels, say our authors, "according to public international law, as understood to-day, every one of them would be answered in the negative." From more than one point of view, then, the news of Burgoyne's surrender was a most welcome event, precipitating as it did the change from this anomalous state to that which made the signing of the treaty a necessity.

Of no less importance is the light here thrown on the attitude of Franklin himself during the later years of his stay in France. The grave charge of subservency to Vergennes has long lain against him, deliberately made in the first instance by John Adams in a letter printed as one of the "public documents" of the "Diplomatic Correspondence." The charge has been many times repeated, and as recently as three years ago by one of Adams's biographers, who says: "He comfortably agreed with de Vergennes and quite contentedly fell in with that minister's policy." While nothing here furnished can be denominated a confutation in set terms of the opinion expressed by Mr. Adams and his biographers, yet the numerous letters to and from Vergennes during these years, now for the first time printed, show anything but a subservient spirit on the part of Franklin. They do, indeed, in several instances show an apparent belief that Mr. Adams was incapable of comprehending the true bearing of events, and an unwillingness, possibly a blameworthy unwillingness, to deceive him.

We have already referred to the conditions of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 as an antecedent circumstance to be considered in any view of Franklin's negotiations in France. No less important in its bearing on these negotiations are the relations into which this country was later brought with France, during the years 1789 to 1815. The necessity for avoiding "entangling alliances" with any foreign Power was seen by Franklin and others many years before the time of Hamilton and the composition of Washington's farewell address. John Adams himself was perfectly sound on this point, and in his Autobiography wrote (though many years after the event) "that our negotiations with France ought, however, to be conducted with great caution, and with all the foresight we could possibly obtain; that we ought not to enter into any alliance" "which should entangle us in any future wars in Europe; that we ought to lay it down, as a first principle and a maxim never to be forgotten, to maintain an entire neutrality in all future European wars." And he adds, a little later on, "that our real, if not our nominal, independence would consist in our neutrality." This last remark is of a weight and significance not fully realized by Adams when he wrote it, nor could either Franklin or Adams have seen in 1778 or 1783 how vitally significant it was destined to become. Franklin died without being further enlightened on this point, but Adams lived to have it painfully impressed upon him that a real, as distinguished from a nominal, independence could indeed scarcely be claimed for the United States until after the peace of 1815, concluding the second war with Great Britain. The semi-dependent condition of the American Government during the earlier administrations, exposed alike to the warring factions of French partisans and English partisans within our own borders, and to the insolent exactions of English and French authorities alike outside the limits of the country, came too near to realizing the truth of Adams's words. That these entanglements, however, might have been more serious and much more compromising, had Vergennes been more of a match for Franklin, no one can doubt.

We have spoken of the aim of the Messrs. Hale

in this volume to make it a work which will appeal to the interest of the public. We are heartily glad that they have made it so. The public can hardly know too much or have too intelligent an opinion about Franklin's career or services. Franklin's Autobiography, it is true, is one of the few autobiographies in the English language which have been read by all classes of society. By means of it, the public mind has become familiarized with many features of Franklin's personality and private history. The story of his winning for his country a place among the nations of the earth deserves to be equally familiar to every American citizen.

RECENT PHILOSOPHIC LITERATURE.

Introduction to Psychological Theory. By Borden P. Bowne, Professor of Philosophy in Boston University. Harpers. 1887. Pp. 329.

Psychology. By John Dewey, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy in Michigan University. Harpers. 1887. Pp. 427.

Some Problems of Philosophy. By Archibald Alexander, Professor of Philosophy in Columbia College. Scribners. 1886. Pp. 170.

The Conception of the Infinite and the Solution of the Mathematical Antinomies; A Study in Psychological Analysis. By Geo. S. Fullerton, A.M.B.D., Adjunct Professor of Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1887. Pp. 131.

Psychology: The Cognitive Powers. By James McCosh, D.D., LL.D., President of Princeton College, etc. Scribners. 1886. Pp. 245.

Realistic Philosophy, defended in a philosophic series. By James McCosh, D.D. Two vols. I. Expository, pp. 252; II. Historical and Critical, pp. 325. Scribners.

AMONG the many phobias, or morbid fears, now quite well defined, is mysophobia, or fear of dirt, first described in 1878, which impels the patient to wash every object he must touch, and to wash the hands after dreaded contact with everything more palpable than thin air, often scores of times a day, to avoid pollution or contamination. Its analogue we may call hylephobia, or morbid fear of materialism, also a very modern distemper, which afflicts now and then a philosopher with a horror of contact with the fresh facts of science so necessary to his survival in the world of modern thought, and impels him to try to purge every element of matter from facts he cannot escape. Prof. Bowne's book is, in a word, a labored effort to deneuralize the mind. Instead of being neuro-physically interpreted, as most of the best and latest researches now suggest, he pleads that the psycho-physic law is purely psychic. The doctrine of "specific energy" is true, not of the nerves as every one has held before, but of the soul. The so-called cerebral theory is "a set of fantastic and grotesque whimsies." The mind must not be conceived as extended in space, etc. He repudiates the use of "madhouse and hospital stories" in psychology, yet has much to say of aphasia, of sleep, and morbid mental phenomena later. This suggests a sentence from Galton's 'Mental Imagery' (p. 68). After speaking of the "floods of light" thrown "by the every-day experiences of the madhouse," he adds: "No professor of metaphysics or psychology or religion can claim to know the elements of what he teaches unless he is acquainted with the ordinary phenomena of idiocy, madness, and epilepsy. He must study the manifestations of disease and congenital folly as well as those of society and high intellect." Again, Prof. Bowne thinks that in his book "many will not find what they want, and probably still more will find what they do not want." This, by the way, is almost

the precise claim made, as we remember, by a book-maker against whom Anthony Comstock waged legal warfare. Our author's case is, of course, far less serious, and this remark merely betrays, like so much else in the book, the painful self-consciousness of a man in a field where he is but little at home.

This is shown not only by many errors, some of them grave, which should be here noticed in detail were there not a worse fault that demands our space, but by the hardihood of assertion about many matters as to which no well-informed man—least of all an expert—would venture any positive statement. Here at once both the dogmatic habit of the metaphysician and the 'prentice-hand of the novice are plain. Prof. Bowne reiterates, with many and ingenious variations, the trite but still grand old formulæ of oburgation which Kant first taught men to use against sceptics and dogmatists. All we can know is soul and its present states, and not brain, or light, or vibrations, or matter, or future or past, as such. There is nothing in the world but consciousness, which unites its own manifold states, manifests itself spontaneously in feeling and in will, which is a free first cause, being both ultimate and undefinable in other terms. Herbert was wrong in saying mind is constituted by the reactions and collisions of ideas upon each other. We agree to this, too, but think even that better than to make it seem to be the mutual action and reaction of words. There are processes of disinfection that are more dangerous than the disease. The restatement of the venerable problems of philosophy in terms of neurology, psycho-genesis, and anthropology gives them definiteness, makes them real and pressing, and is already making the present an era in the history of philosophic thought by applying solutions and better working hypotheses to education, administration, economics, experimental research, etc. To invoke here again the reign of chaos and old night is simply to repel from idealism every vigorous and able young mind that both needs it to live by, and must, by a deep and healthy instinct, abhor all such colloquative mysticism in an age and land like ours. There is absolutely no such antagonism between experiment and introspection, the material and the ideal, the cerebral and the mental, as is here asserted. Rather the active co-operation of these two methods is the new hope of true philosophy and of religion. Historical idealism and empirical scientific psychology are the two tools which every one who would speak to be heard in the very near future must learn to use together like mathematics and physics. We can only deplore in this volume a spirit so unlike that of Lotze, whom the author followed with such fidelity in an earlier work, or that of Prof. Alexander, who says: "There are two common mistakes—one, the denunciation of physiological methods by men who have never seen a ganglion cell; the other, the denunciation of subjective methods by men who have never given an hour to introspection. It does not appear to be necessary, however, that a knowledge of one set of facts should be incompatible with a knowledge of the other set. A combination of the two is the ideal psychology." There is a narrowness of view, a lack of knowledge and valuation of facts, and a petty violence of spirit about this book in striking contrast with every other book in our list, and still more so with the broad and scholarly work of Prof. Ladd, which makes a book like this quite superfluous.

Dr. Dewey states that "what is ordinarily called physiological psychology cannot aid psychology directly; the mere knowledge of all the functions of the brain and nerves does not help the science, except so far as it occasions a more penetrating psychological analysis and thus supplements the deficiencies of introspection." Psy-

chology is defined as "the science of the reproduction of some universal content or existence, whether of knowledge or action, in the form of individual, unsharable consciousness": and consciousness, we are told, cannot be defined or described, but is presupposed in all definitions. The standpoint is thus that of absolute idealism. There is no sense of antagonism and there is more information than in the preceding work, but the author is far too intent on expressing the doctrines of the above creed than on the clear, succinct statements of demonstrated facts, which a text-book, in the present condition of psychology, should chiefly attempt. The disappointment of several instructors we know, who hoped to find this in it, is dire. The unusual ability and promise of the author are abundantly manifest, and we are confident that we only anticipate by a few years his own regretful verdict of his work. What so many teachers now want is a simple outline of such leading chapters—each soon to be represented, we trust, by a volume—as time, space, images, binocular vision, the Weber-Fechner law, dreams, hallucinations, and will—each the centre of a large new literature, and of great and deepening interest. These studies can never make the world seem less, but more, ideal and miraculous to young men. The literature which Dr. Dewey cites at the end of chapters, though there is abundant internal evidence that it was an after-thought, is the most helpful part of the book, yet is not utilized in the text; and nearly every author he cites would not agree with the argument, for such it is, of his book.

The contrast between these two books and the others on our list in spirit and method is vast. Prof. Alexander's work consists of eighteen articles, all but the last (on Cause and Effect) brief. The Immortality of the Soul is discussed in two pages; the Atheistic Meaning of Pantheism in one; the Problem of the Will in two; the Ego in two, etc. Those who measure merit by pages will have nothing but contempt for all this. But the absence of philosophic verbiage and long-windedness, the direct, simple, well-bred statement of results, the rapid sketching of the main outlines of the immortal problems of human life and duty, is most pleasing and effective. It is possible by a simple apparatus to apply a heavy weight to the tactile surface of the human skin so very gradually that the finger may be almost crushed, and not only no pain, but no increase of pressure felt, while even a very small weight, falling on the skin from a very small height, may be acutely felt. So in writing there is probably no thinker so feeble that he cannot make his wisdom impressive by sufficient concentration, or so able that diffuseness is not fatal to effectiveness. This no more implies that conciseness is feebleness than that prolixity is ability. No less admirable than the pedagogic tact and insight and modesty is the breadth of sympathy shown in this volume, which is not worked by the method of exhausting thought-possibilities, but by all-sided open-mindedness.

Probably the most commendable book on our list is the little volume by Prof. Fullerton, which is a logical and psychological analysis of the mathematical antinomies and of the Infinite. A somewhat abstruse but important and clearly defined problem is carefully examined in good historical light, and the conclusion is reached that, contrary to views now widely current, the Infinite is "neither contradictory nor beyond the grasp of the human mind," and is, in fact, a very common conception as well as real, and consonant with experience and with the Christian doctrine of immortality. It is a work that every student of Kant should know, and is a really valuable contribution to an important topic.

The new volumes of President McCosh, following so soon his volume on Psychology, indi-

cate at first sight most extraordinary activity from a man of his extended administrative responsibilities, to say nothing of ripening years. But the intending reader should be plainly told beforehand that much of the material has been printed before, in pamphlets, articles in magazines, etc., and some of it substantially long ago, especially the logical part. Except the historical continuity of the second volume, topics succeed each other in the most disconnected way, which might be indefinitely varied. There is much irrelevance, which sometimes drops almost into garrulity. Uncle Toby's stockings, which are chosen as the insignia of the "system," are darned with many colors, new and old, but the original Scotch texture is still seen. The author's idea of an "American philosophy," for which he pleads (and which is, so far as its ethical aspects go, less absurd than the postulate of an American chemistry or mathematics would be), is probably illustrated by such eclecticism. Next to the American realism for which he pleads, the author is most open-minded towards physiological psychology, the importance of which is clearly seen. Despite his long and vigorous polemic against him, it is plain that he has inner leanings to much of the drift of Herbert Spencer; but Hegel, and especially Kant, he cannot abide, because they represent idealism, and he criticises them at great length. "Surely," he says, "no one would give ideality a place in science as science. Idealism has no place in philosophy any more than in science. Philosophy will never be properly established till this is acknowledged." Here we have the same sort of blindness to the most important lessons of historical philosophy, from Plato to Hegel, that we complained of in the first writers on our list towards inductive psychology, both involving, as we profoundly believe, the gravest loss to their pupils in the entailment of prejudices which seriously hinder the unfolding of mental powers and future effectiveness in dealing with a large class of problems in a field where the very strongest of all pedagogic stimulus, the deepest insights, and the most steady poise can be given to young men by a teacher of catholic sympathies, even if he have no more of a system than realism. After all, however, we cannot refrain from admiration of the vigor, receptivity, clearness, and pedagogic power displayed in these curious volumes.

Le Romantisme français. A Selection from Writers of the French Romantic School. 1824-1848. By Thomas Frederick Crane, A.M., Professor of the Romance Languages in Cornell University. 16mo, pp. xlvii, 362. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

PROF. CRANE is seeking and finding new paths in his specialty. A few years ago, in collaboration with others, he published his 'Tableaux de la Révolution française,' which has proved to be an excellent elementary reader on a plan hitherto little tried. He now presents a work of higher aims, and more novel in character and arrangement. As he says in his preface, no attempt had been made before his own to group the principal writers of what has been called the Romantic movement, and to give by extracts an idea of the literary school of which Victor Hugo is the greatest name. 'Le Romantisme français' is not a book for elementary students, and Prof. Crane very wisely has not tried by notes of an elementary character to bring it within the reach of a beginner. He has succeeded, consequently, in making a book the interest of which is due as much to what he personally contributes to it as to the extracts he presents. These extracts fill 322 pages, and there are 40 pages of notes, which the editor might easily have extended to twice that number had he not used the utmost discretion.

In making notes to such erratic writers as Hugo and Gautier, it is difficult to know where to stop. Prof. Crane has not allowed himself to display any useless erudition. What he says is just enough to make the passage annotated intelligible, and he leaves enough unexplained to allow the student to think out for himself difficulties of style or construction. The twenty pages of Introduction are such a good and clear statement of the literary movement in France between the years 1824 and 1848, that it is to be regretted that the editor could not have developed his ideas more fully. As he shows such discriminating tact in what he has chosen to say and to leave unsaid, he will certainly see the justice of the following remark. As an instructor he must know too well the disturbing influence of unnecessary information not to feel that in referring to Lamartine, for instance, it is enough to call him by his name, or at the most to write Alphonse de Lamartine, and not Alphonse de Prat de Lamartine—a compromise, after all, for the whole name, as it is found in biographical and bibliographical dictionaries, is Alphonse-Marie-Louis Prat de Lamartine, though the addition of Prat is condemned by the latest authorities, as may be seen in the just-published work of M. Émile Faguet, 'Études littéraires sur le dix-neuvième siècle,' p. 73 (Paris: Lecène & Oudin; Boston: Schoenhof). It also adds little to the information of a student of literature to begin speaking of George Sand as Amantine-Lucile-Aurore Dupin, especially in such a condensed review as is here given of her work.

Prof. Crane's list of books to be consulted on the Classic and Romantic theories is very good, very rich, and just what it should be in an educational work. To the excellent references on p. xi, on the dramatic unities, one might have been added as being easily accessible, viz.: the chapter on "The Three Unities," in Mr. T. S. Perry's 'English Literature in the Eighteenth Century.' It was, of course, not the editor's intention to give in nine pages an exhaustive list of works on Hugo, George Sand, and the rest. What he has given shows discrimination and taste, and the short remarks about many of the books cited could have been made only by one thoroughly conversant with the literature of the whole subject.

In his Introduction, as well as in his extracts, Prof. Crane limits himself to what was accomplished by the Romantic movement in poetry, fiction, and criticism. The lion's share is justly given to Victor Hugo. Alfred de Musset and Théophile Gautier are generously dealt with; George Sand, Balzac, and Mérimée are also fairly represented. Sainte-Beuve, as the critic of the school, has about twenty pages. There are no other writers. The editor's answer to the objections that might be made to this limitation is that, by a judicious elimination, he has been able to present, in many cases, complete works, "long enough to give a fair idea of the author's style." This is very true, and satisfactorily accounts for the total omission of the drama and of many minor writers. But it may be regretted that one extract, at least, from Michelet was not given to show how the Romantic movement reached beyond the regions of fiction and poetry. It would also add to the fulness of the impression left by the volume if in a few, a very few, cases one characteristic poem or page were given from some of the Romantic writers who had their day of brilliant success in the thirties, like Gérard de Nerval and Émile Deschamps. The celebrated "Sonnet d'Arvers,"

"Mon âme a son secret, ma vie a son mystère,"

would be a graceful addition to any volume on the Romantic movement.

It would be invidious to close this notice with anything that might seem to find fault with

Prof. Crane's volume. He has given an excellent selection of the best and most characteristic French Romantic poetry and prose. He has enriched school literature with a book fit to be put into the hands of the most advanced pupils. He has shown that scholarly work, worthy to be ranked with what has often been done for the Greek and Latin classics, can be produced in treating the literary productions of the nineteenth century. We are glad to learn that it is Prof. Crane's intention to continue his work at some future time by a volume on French society in the seventeenth century, in its relations to the literature of that period, which will consist of extracts from contemporary memoirs, letters, and novels. This will be a very desirable and practical commentary upon the classical French writers usually read in colleges, and valuable as an introduction to the more modern literature.

Gazetteer of the British Isles, Statistical and Topographical. Edited by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black; New York: Scribner & Welford. 1887.

A READY welcome awaits this work, which has been long needed. One finds in it political subdivisions down to parliamentary and municipal boroughs, parishes, villages, hamlets, hundreds, and liberties; and, besides these, railroad stations, castles, halls, seats, with forest and moor as well as lake, river, and mountain. Even schools of the larger sort have a place in the alphabet: even Scotland Yard is separated from the metropolis. A cave entrance, like Speedwell Mine, is found in its alphabetical place. The scale of treatment may be judged from Liverpool, which fills a column and a quarter, and London, which demands eight. Wales, as a principality, is allowed a separate article, but none is given to England, Scotland, or Ireland. The English poverty of invention in town nomenclature, or the proof of a former isolation through imperfect means of communication, is shown in the case of the Newtons, whose number, if not past counting, is not easily stated. The origin of the curious name of Portobello is explained, but there is no systematic attempt to do this, even by interpreting once for all the commoner suffixes, such as -ford, -ham, -bury, -by, -caster, etc., with an indication of their geographical distribution, or by showing the great part which rivers play in the naming of towns. The historic and literary associations, however, are well remembered, and the former often reveal the etymology. The population is given according to the census of 1881, together with the present parliamentary representation. The market day—any day but the first two of the week—is stated for market towns. The leading industries are noted—that of London being, we are told, brewing. We miss specific mention of the great 'cycling industry of Coventry. Girton College is remembered, while Newnham is overlooked. Our eye detects by chance the absence of a cipher by which Chelmsford is placed 3 miles from London instead of 30.

The appendices decidedly enhance the value of this gazetteer. Meteorological and vital statistics are tabulated with great fulness, and the census figures displayed in one view. One sees how the inhabitants of Ireland, exceeding 8,000,000 in 1841, had fallen off a million and a half when first enumerated after the famine, and have almost steadily declined, till 1881 marked a decrease of 3,000,000 in forty years. Occupations, agriculture, railways, commerce; parliamentary representation according to the redistribution of 1885—such are some of the useful data to be found here. Twenty-three maps, physical, geological, meteorological, political; of birth and death rate; of stock; of lighthouses, etc., etc., complete the

sources of instruction. Among these, that of Scotland colored for density of population is most striking to any one who is accustomed to think of the entire peninsula when estimating North Britain as a factor in the United Kingdom.

Sketches and Impressions, Musical, Theatrical, and Social (1799-1885), from the after-dinner talk of Thomas Goodwin. By R. Osgood Mason. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

MR. MASON'S little volume is a readable contribution to the history of amusements in New York and London. Mr. Thomas Goodwin was a music-librarian in this city, who died in 1886, aged eighty-seven years. The first twenty-eight years of his life were spent in London, and accordingly 140 pages are devoted to certain notable events in that city—Nelson's funeral, the first production of Haydn's "Creation," John Kemble's Shakspearian revivals, reminiscences of Mrs. Siddons, Edmund Kean, etc. In 1827 Mr. Goodwin came to New York, requiring for the passage sixty-eight days, at a time when it had been "scientifically demonstrated that no vessel could cross the ocean by steam, because no vessel could carry sufficient fuel for the purpose." Quite as primitive as the facilities for international travel were the musical and theatrical affairs of the city at that period:—"In the theatres boots were sometimes seen reposing unrebuked upon the upholstered rail in front of the boxes of the third and even the second tier; though, after Mrs. Trollope's book came out, this display was often met by the observant occupants of the 'pit' with the cry, 'Trollope, Trollope! Boots, boots!' Boots, thus becoming conspicuous as an object of observation from all parts of the house, quietly but promptly disappeared."

The most interesting chapter in the book relates to the Philharmonic Society and the musical societies which preceded it. The Philharmonic was the first permanent musical organization in the city which had regular concerts and evenings for rehearsals. It had four conductors; the first season, Beethoven's fifth symphony was the opening piece of the first concert, which took place on December 7, 1842; and this symphony has for forty-five years remained one of the favorite numbers in the Society's repertory. "The rehearsal of Beethoven's symphony in C minor for the first concert in 1842 is frequently spoken of by the few original members now alive and who participated in it, as something wonderful for its roughness; and the frantic efforts of the conductor, U. C. Hill, to obtain a *pianissimo*, or even a tolerable *piano*, are mentioned with a smile."

One of the most amusing anecdotes in Mr. Mason's book is told of the famous cellist, Robert Lindley. One day when on his way to a music festival the stage-coach, which contained him and other musicians, was upset. No one was hurt, but on counting the passengers Lindley was found missing. Suddenly a strain of music was heard from a churchyard close by. "On making search they found Lindley sitting on the edge of a tombstone, examining his pet instrument, now sounding the various parts gently with his knuckles and now trying the chords, perfectly oblivious of everything about him." Suddenly he noticed his companions, and stammered out: "I was f-f-fearfully afraid my f-fine old 'cello was f-f-for ever ruined, but that strong case saved it, I d-do believe."

The Christian Platonists of Alexandria. By Charles Bigg, D.D. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co. 1886.

THE author of these Bampton lectures brought

to their delivery not only ample preparation, but also the skill to treat his subject in well-proportioned parts, and the courage to seem less learned than he was in order that he might be more generally apprehensible, and give his lectures something of literary form. It is easy to imagine how futile and unbearable the lectures would have been as heard if he had attempted to empty into them the learning which, in his printed notes, makes up an amount of matter nearly or quite equal to the body of the text. The arrangement of the material is excellent. The first lecture is upon Philo and the Gnostics, after some introductory matter on the Alexandrian Jews and the Septuagint translation of the Hebrew Scriptures (assigned to 300-150 B. C.). The treatment of Philo is extremely sympathetic. The same is true of the author's treatment of the great Alexandrian Christians, Clement and Origen. It would be hard to find a book with less *odium theologicum*, or less disposition to warp the teachings the author exhibits into the service of his own ecclesiastical opinions. The treatment of the Gnostics, if it errs at all, certainly does not err on the side of adverse criticism. Dr. Bigg says: "The interest, the meaning, of Gnosticism rest entirely upon its ethical motive. It was an attempt, a serious attempt, to fathom the dread mystery of sorrow and pain, to answer that spectral doubt which is mostly crushed down by force—Can the world as we know it have been made by God?" But the attempt seems to us to have been made almost entirely from the intellectual side. The intellectualism of Gnosticism was its most striking characteristic. Its enthusiasm was all for daring speculation. It had the Hindu vice of devotion to Gnosis, knowledge, as the saving good of life.

It is strange how many things are written here, apparently with little or any consciousness of courage, which in the 'Essays and Reviews' of 1859 would have brought a storm about the writer's ears. What an allowance that the strength of Gnosticism was in its Old Testament exegesis, which was extremely hostile, and that this "was so powerful because it was so true"! Equally remarkable is the allowance of Alexandrian elements in the Fourth Gospel, and of the gradually evolved distinction of priests and bishops in the course of centuries. Still more remarkable is the credit given to the Gnostics for the preservation of St. Paul's Epistles. Renan is not more explicit on this head; and probably he would agree with Dr. Bigg that the Gnostic admiration for St. Paul was a ground of orthodox neglect.

The second lecture is upon Clement, and is interesting in showing how extremely loose and vague were the conceptions which a few centuries later became hard as rock and as fixed as they were hard. Lecture three continues the account of Clement's teaching. His allegorical interpretation is dwelt upon. Already the six days of Genesis were not six literal days, though they were far enough from being Hugh Miller's geologic periods. The pages relating to the Eucharist could have met with little favor from the ritualists of Oxford, showing as they do how slightly ritualistic was the Eucharist in Clement's time, and how little magical or sacramental. Three lectures upon Origen follow those upon Clement. We feel that we are in the presence of a larger mind, a richer personality, but the difference of opinion is not great.

The point at which these lectures have distinctest reference to present controversies in the English Church, as well as in America, is that of future punishment. Clement and Origen were frank Restorationists, and Dr. Bigg's sympathy with them in this particular is undisguised. For "the Unitarian Channing," "the Buddhist ascetic," and "even the naked savage on his seaswept coral reef," there is hope. "We believe that one star differeth from another star in

glory, and in these words lies all that any sober-minded man has ever maintained." Then there have been many Christians who have not been sober-minded.

The chapter on "The Reformed Paganism" is one of the most interesting in the book, and that on Celsus is the most interesting part of it. Such a mere name to spit upon is Celsus in ordinary polemics that it is good to have him made real to us, and to have him treated with respect. The pages upon Apollonius of Tyana are in perfect agreement with Dr. Réville's admirable monograph, 'The Pagan Christ of the Third Century.' The comparison between Origen and Augustine in the closing chapter is generally adverse to the latter. One does not like to doubt the course of history, but it is impossible not to feel how much more genial and humane the Christian centuries would have been if they had been dominated by the mind of Origen rather than by that of Augustine.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Adams, Prof. H. C. Public Debts: An Essay on the Science of Finance. D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50.
Armstrong, W. Five Minute Sermons to Children. Phillips & Hunt. 80 cents.
Bancroft, H. H. History of the Pacific States of North America. Vol. III. Central America. 1801-1887. San Francisco: The History Co.
Beecher, H. W. Norwood; or, Village Life in New England. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.25.
Bibliothèque patriotique et républicaine. No. 2, Général Boulanger. No. 4, Gambetta et l'affaire Baudin. Boston: Schoenhof.
Black, W. Sabina Zembra: A Novel. Harper & Brothers.
Brooks, Rev. P. Tolerance: Two Lectures. E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.
Browne, W. H. Archives of Maryland: Judicial and Testamentary Business of the Provincial Court. 1637-1650. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society.
Costello, A. F. A History of the New York Fire Department, Volunteer and Paid. Augustine E. Costello.
Crawford, F. M. Saracinesca. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
Cushing, W. Initials and Pseudonyms: Dictionary of Literary Disguises. Thomas Y. Crowell. 85.
De Anicis, E. Cuore: An Italian Schoolboy's Journal. A Book for Boys. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.
Drvsdale, W. Proverbs from Plymouth Pulpit: Selected from the Writings and Sayings of Henry Ward Beecher. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.
Dulles, O. J. Claude Gellée le Lorrain. Scribner & Welford.
Dunn, Dr. L. R. The Inquisition. Phillips & Hunt.
Haggard, H. K. King Solomon's Mines: A Novel. Harper & Brothers.
Hardy, T. The Woodlanders: A Novel. Harper & Brothers.
Hémon, Félix. Théâtre de Cornetille. 3 vols. Paris: Schemnager. Boston: Schoenhof.
Jacquet, J. La Vie Littéraire dans une ville de province sous Louis XIV. 8vo. Paris: Garnier; Boston: Schoenhof.
Jeffries, R. Amorylls at the Fair: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 15 cents.
Johnson, Dr. F. The New Psychic Studies in their Relation to Christian Thought. Funk & Wagnalls.
Johnston, G. The Poets and Poetry of Cecil County, Maryland. Elkton: George Johnston. \$1.50.
Kelly, Rev. T. Pulpit Trees and Homiletic Undergrowths. Funk & Wagnalls.
Larousse. Grand dictionnaire universel du XIXe siècle. 2e supplément, fasc. 3 Afar—Etha. Paris: Vve. P. Larousse; Boston: Schoenhof.
Lemcke, E. E. An Illustrated Grammar of Skat, the German Game of Cards. 2d ed., enlarged. B. Westermann & Co. \$1.00.
Ludlum, J. K. Was He Wise? Phillips & Hunt. \$1.
Meyer, Paul. Alexandre le Grand dans la littérature française au moyen-âge. T. I. Textes. T. II. Histoire de la légende. Paris: F. Vieweg; Boston: Schoenhof.
Mohr, Prof. H. Grundzüge der Meteorologie. 4th ed. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer.
Morley, J. On the Study of Literature: An Address. Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
Nicholson, Prof. H. A. Text-Book of Zoology for Junior Students. 4th ed. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.60.
Novum Testamentum Græce (Textus Stephanici). Henry Holt & Co.
Orton, E. Geological Survey of Ohio: Parliamentary Report upon Petroleum and Inflammable Gas. Columbus: H. Smythe. \$1.
Official History of the Great Strike of 1886 on the Southwestern Railway System. Compiled by the Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics. Jefferson City.
Pearse, M. G. Some Aspects of the Blessed Life. Phillips & Hunt. 75 cents.
Reade—Reade. Charles Reade, D.C.L., Dramatist, Novelist, Journalist. Harper & Brothers.
Reddall, H. F. Who Was He? Six Short Stories. Phillips & Hunt. \$1.
Rogers, J. E. T. The First Nine Years of the Bank of England. Macmillan & Co. \$2.
Rolfe, W. J. Tenyson's Enoch Arden, and Other Poems. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 75 cents.
Sims, G. R. Poetical Works. Excelsior Publishing House. Six Weeks' Old France; or, Doctor Thom's Holiday. American Bureau of Foreign Travel. \$1.
Spalding, R. Rev. J. F. The Church and its Apostolic Ministry: A Course of Lectures. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Co. \$1.
Spencer, H. The Factors of Organic Evolution. D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.
Stephen, L. Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. x. Charles Clark. Macmillan & Co. \$3.25.
Stinde, J. The Buchholz Family. Second Part. Sketches of Berlin Life. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
Stinde, J. Woodland Tales. Thomas Whitaker. \$1.
Strohm, Gertrude. The Universal Cookery Book. White, Stokes & Allen. \$1.50.
Summers, J. C. "Who Won?" 1886. The Official Yacht Record. New York; J. C. Summers. \$1.

Taylor, B. Hannah Thurston: A Story of American Life. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.
 Taylor, B. The Story of Kennett. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.
 The Best 100 Books. Containing Sir John Lubbock's List and Additional Suggestions by Ruskin and others. E. L. Kellogg & Co.
 The Owls of Olyn Belfry: A Tale for Children. Illustrated by R. Caldecott & Welford. 50 cents.
 Thoroddsen, J. T. Sigrid. An Icelandic Love Story. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.
 Vermont, E. de V. America Heraldica: Coats of Arms, Crests, and Mottoes of Prominent American Families Settled in this Country before 1800. America Heraldica Publishing Association.
 Vigny, A. de. La Canne de Jone. Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
 Vose, Prof. G. L. Bridge Disasters in America: Their Cause and the Remedy. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
 Walsh, Dr. W. P. Echoes of Bible History. Thomas Whitaker. \$1.50.
 Wheatley, H. B. The Dedication of Books to Patron and Friend: A Chapter in Literary History. A. C. Armstrong & Son.
 White, A. D. A History of the Doctrine of Comets. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25 cents.
 White, Lieut.-Col. T. P. The Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom. Edinburgh: William Blackwood & Sons.
 Whitney, A. D. T. Daffodils. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
 Whitney, A. T. Pansies. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
 Winter, J. S. Garrison Gossip: Gathered in Blankhampton: A Novel. Harper & Bros. 15 cents.
 Wood, H. Natural Law in the Business World. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Fine Arts.

THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—II.

"STUBBORN," No. 338, by Louis Moeller, is a small picture, representing three old men in an apartment in which law books and papers, dictionaries and encyclopædias, are scattered about on the table and strewn over the floor. The old men are apparently in the heat of an argument, one of them yet unconvinced being the central figure, and he is shown as emphasizing his convictions with a determined gesture, which leaves no doubt as to his opinion on the matter under discussion. As a story-telling picture it is all that could be desired. If it had no other merit than this, however, it would not be entitled to notice; but, as is usual in Mr. Moeller's work, the figures are concisely drawn, and, though detail is pushed to the last extreme, a certain breadth of painting is preserved, and there is a completeness of ensemble in the picture which makes it very good work indeed. It is the best of the figure works of its kind in the exhibition, and quite worthy of the painter of "Puzzled," the wonderful little picture in the Academy of 1885.

"Washing of the Feet, St. Mark's, Venice," No. 156, is the most ambitious picture Mr. Charles F. Ulrich has ever produced. There is in it more freedom of handling, and in parts of it more carelessness also, than in his usual work. As a composition it is not without serious merit, and, both as to line and masses of light and dark, it is effective. The long row of beggarmen in their white suits on the dais at the right of the picture is painted in a light key, and this group is in happy contrast with the dark purple and red masses of the figures of the priests and acolytes on the left. The picture may be justly reproached for cheapness of color and for a slightly theatrical air, but it contains many serious qualities, notably excellent drawing in the figures of the old men already mentioned.

"Rose Festival," No. 202, by H. Siddons Mowbray, is a variation of his Oriental themes. The scene in this picture is out of doors; the group of pretty young girls amid the roses in the foreground is refined in color, and the figures are cleverly painted. This picture is suggestive of fairyland and is singularly bright and attractive. "The Lacemakers," No. 323, by Edgar M. Ward, is a picture of two girls seated at work, with their frames in hand, in a large room with white-washed walls and beams. It is carefully painted, and is one of the best genre pictures in the exhibition. "Buckwheat Cakes," No. 351, is in most respects the best of the negro subjects of which Mr. Alfred Kappes has produced so many in late years. The light is well managed,

and there is less exaggeration of the effect of light on the figures, which had become a noticeable characteristic of some other pictures in the same line of subject by this artist. Mr. Kappes was awarded the first Hallgarten prize this year for this picture, which shows it to be esteemed by his fellow-artists. He relinquished the prize, however, since he is above the age prescribed in the conditions of the award, and the amount will probably be added to the same prize next year. "Infantry in Arms," No. 434, is a large picture by W. H. Lippincott, a family group of a lady and children in a richly furnished dining-room, which is remarkable for a well-told story and for good qualities of painting. "With Fate Against Them," No. 373, a battle episode—a small party of soldiers desperately defending themselves against an overwhelming opposing force—is of Gilbert Gaul's best work. There is much spirit in the picture, and the men seem to be fighting in earnest. In fact, it is chiefly because of this spirited action and air of reality that the picture is worthy of praise, for it is open to criticism in detail for loose and insufficient drawing and unpleasant color. "Two Friends," No. 359, and "A Kitchen Conservatory," No. 381, are two small interiors with figures by M. A. Woolf, both sober, quiet little pictures with the great merit of sincerity. "The Watched Pot Never Boils," No. 345, is one of Thomas Hovenden's familiar negro genres, about as good as usual, but not better. "Old Whalers at Nantucket," No. 328, by Eastman Johnson, is a group of old salts in a bituminous sort of atmosphere, in which a wall and a door here and there may be made out on close scrutiny. "Old and Rare," No. 319, is a good little bit of painting of the better sort of genre work by George W. Maynard. "Indecision," No. 280, is a single figure of a Puritan maiden in a characteristic interior, with some good qualities of color, by Arthur Hoebner. "Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia," No. 278, is a large military picture by T. de Thulstrup, a scene in the open in which an excellent landscape, with the mountain in the distance and a fine sky, forms an important part. "The Loiterers," No. 243, is a cleverly painted restaurant interior with two figures, by Irving R. Wiles. "Sunday Morning," No. 174, a life-size seated figure of an old woman with her Bible on her knees, by C. Y. Turner, is marked by a good effect of atmosphere and breadth of painting.

"Flower de Luce," No. 87, is the title given by Mr. Kenyon Cox to a small full-length study of a nude female figure. It is pretty in its general aspect, and the head and upper part of the figure are well executed, but the legs are strangely out of proportion. "Feeding the Pigeons," No. 116, a picture of but moderate merit, is signed "H. Lindenschmit, München." If it is the work of the Munich professor, it is not likely that his reputation here will be increased by its exhibition. It is hard and dry in handling and disagreeable in color. In "The Rehearsal for the Ball," No. 152, by Percy Moran, we find a deftly painted colonial interior, with a number of figures of young men and women preparing to dance a minuet. "La Mandolinata," No. 160, by William Morgan, a life-size study of an Italian woman, shows good qualities of drawing and pleasing color. "An Unexpected Guest," No. 193, by F. C. Jones, is an effective little genre—two figures of an old man and an old woman at their modest table in a homely interior. "Two Generations," No. 231, by I. H. Caliga, is a delicate piece of figure work marked by good drawing and pleasant gray tones of color. "The Squire," No. 263, by Richard Creifelds, a small head, possesses considerable breadth of painting. In "The Click of the Latch," No. 398, we have one of F. D. Millet's pretty female figures in a bright cottage interior, in his usual style and of his better work.

Among the new comers in New York exhibitions there is gratifying evidence at the Academy that the number of young artists who have learned something worth knowing about the art of painting is still increasing. "Lotos Eaters," No. 95, by Louise H. King, is one of the most important pictures of this class in the exhibition. It is a figure composition with a landscape setting, the whole decoratively treated somewhat after the manner of Mr. T. W. Dewing's work, and is eminently creditable. "A June Morning in Prospect Park," No. 59, by A. W. Brown, an out-door study with a good feeling of air and light; "Cows," No. 42, by Edwina Post, a broadly painted vigorous cattle piece; "A Cabbage Garden," No. 226, by C. C. Curran; "A Parisienne," No. 284, by H. A. Levy, a small three-quarter length of a young woman in jaunty attire as jauntily painted; and "Lenten Lilies," No. 488, by Mary C. Richardson, a study of a young girl with an apronful of yellow lilies, characterized by refined sentiment and good painting, are other important works signed by comparatively new names which are worthy of mention.

In landscape work in the present exhibition there is a fair showing only. Quite the best thing Mr. Walter Palmer has sent to an Academy exhibition is "January," No. 418, a stretch of snow-covered plain at sunset, with a wide-spreading tree and some rocks and brush in the foreground. This picture is admirably truthful as a transcript of nature, besides being eminently well drawn and full and broad in painting. "A Quiet Afternoon," No. 354, is a handsome picture by H. Bolton Jones, in his best manner, in which some groups of thickly leaved trees, and undulating meadows, with a sky of intense luminosity, make up a picture of excellent quality, truthfully observed and broadly painted. D. W. Tryon is represented by a good example, "A Pasture," No. 97. Kenyon Cox shows a flat field with a large round-topped tree at the right, and a stretch of country in sunlight beyond, "Noon," No. 123, which is good in color and well drawn, but in which the foreground does not seem to "lie down." J. Francis Murphy has among other pictures "Approaching Night," No. 142, and "Neglected Land," No. 344, both representative and of his best; Charles M. Dewey, a characteristic and good "Landscape," No. 473; Horatio Walker, an "Arcadian Pastoral," No. 485; and Edward Gay, a large picture with an effective sky, called "The Pool in the Marshes," No. 432. By F. K. M. Rehn there is a good marine, "Gloucester Harbor at Sunset," No. 307; and by the late Arthur Quartley there are half-a-dozen sea and shore views, all characteristic examples.

The exhibit of sculpture is small. This part of the exhibition is arranged in one end of the West Gallery, and it is so placed that the figures can be seen only from one side. A piece of sculpture, to be good at all, must be good from every point of view from which it may be looked at, and it is consequently impossible at the Academy to form a satisfactory judgment on the works shown in this branch of art. "Young Sophocles Leading the Chorus of Victory after the Battle of Salamis," No. 454, by John Donoghue, however, seems to be a powerfully modelled and well-composed figure. It is of heroic size, and is fine in movement and distinguished in pose. "Magdalen," No. 456, by F. Edwin Elwell, is a female figure, graceful in proportions, and well managed as to its great lines. There is also a fine little bust, "Portrait of a Gentleman," No. 458, by Olin L. Warner, and a large "Bacchante Group," No. 451, by Carl R. Smith, which is most ambitious in intention, but only moderately well realized.

The exhibition will remain open until May 14.

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